

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

(THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.)

No. 169.—Vol. 6.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1858.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE present India Bill has this in its favour, that no other measure satisfies so many people. It adopts the sound kernel of principle which there was in Palmerston's measure; but it improves the details, and it has an element of its own, the elective one, which meets the worst dangers of its predecessors, and is of an essentially popular character. In fact, it is the only possible measure hitherto proposed, and the question at present is really whether we shall accept it, or have none this session. The last decision would virtually amount to stultifying the House of Commons which has repeatedly announced its wish to settle the Indian Government, and will have, indeed, little else to show for its labour this year if it fail to do so.

The friends of the India Company who, though few, are powerful, have been more active in showing the dangers of the change than in trying to satisfy us how we can do without it. They have not given a single defence of their system from the charge of having produced by its mal-administration the mutiny which is the immediate cause of this effort to improve the system. We did, indeed, hear once or twice that it was not the Company but the Crown which had provoked the princes by wars of annexation. But supposing—which, however, we do not admit—that annexation was a fatal practice, it could never account for the Bengal army's revolting. It was the Bengal army that we carried out our projects with; and why should they turn against us from sympathies with half a score of races whom they hate as much as they do us, and several of whom we have seen to be quite ready to help in crushing them? Only a part of their motives at all events can have been political. The other part must have belonged to their special position as servants of the Indian Government. Now, how account for such a break-up on any grounds which will not involve mis-government? We confess we do not believe in any man's honesty who pretends to do so. It is not a question of the special Indian character only, but of common human nature. When a man's

work breaks to pieces in his hands, we conclude that it is bad. If a house tumbles down, there is neglect somewhere. Nothing more foolish than to insist on making a prodigy of the mutiny. We no more believe that the Easterns are wholly unlike general human nature, than we believe the stories of old Sir John Mandeville, the traveller, about the East. And if they are—if we can no more provide against their sudden whims of murder and mutiny than against earthquakes or comets—why we may begin to discuss the wisdom of abandoning the country.

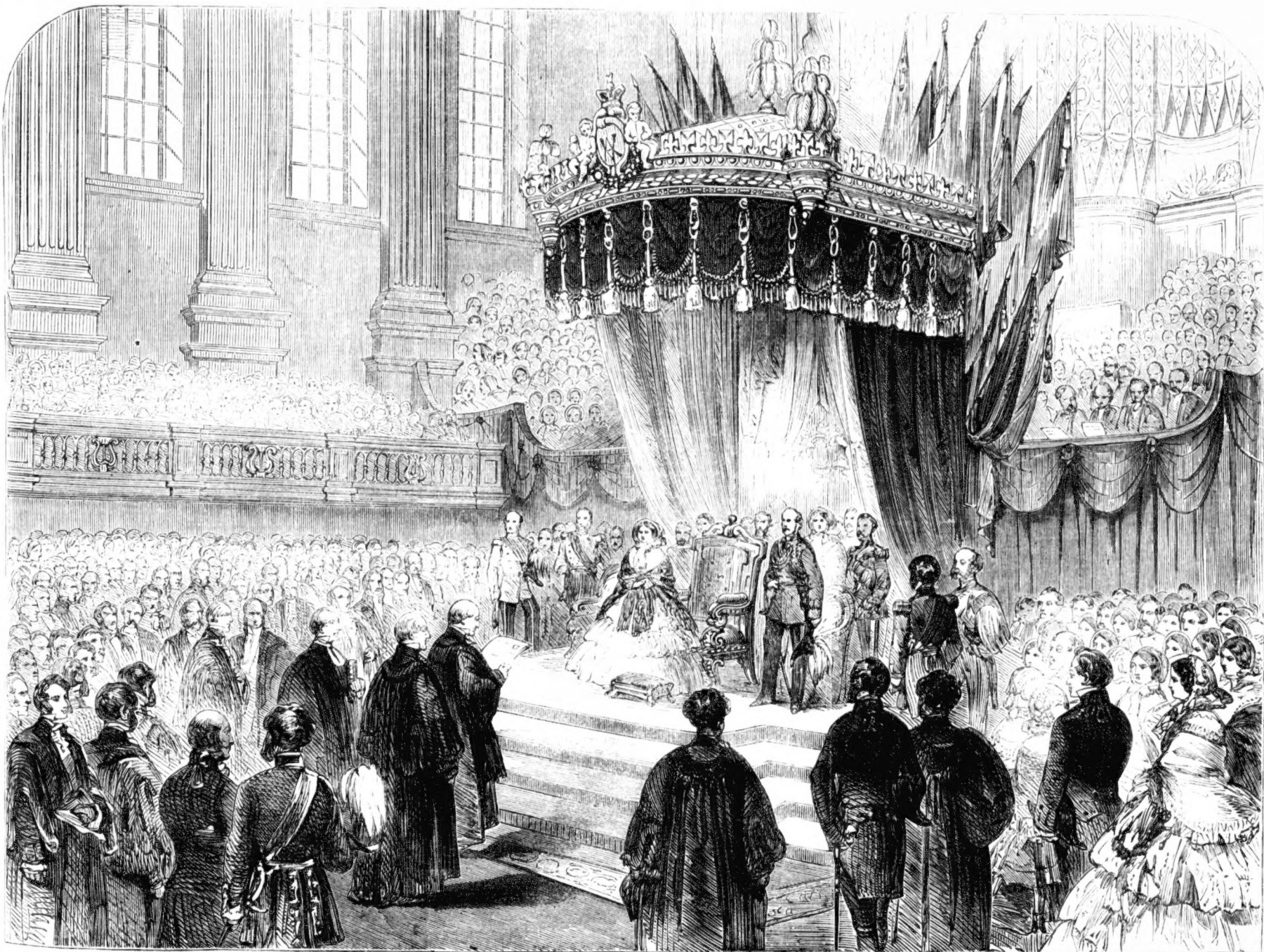
Some such convictions as these have carried the public along in insisting on a change. No doubt, the Company's servants behaved very well when the crisis actually came. But it is useless to make this serve as an answer to the question why the crisis did come. When a ship goes ashore, when a house catches fire, there are generally brave men to help to redeem the evils which ensue, but we investigate the causes, and censure the persons who produced them, all the same.

Now, the Company's Government having advertised its degenerate condition in the way it did last year, there was nothing for the country to do but to lay hold of the business itself, to put the rule of India under the Crown. The Crown is our *ultima ratio*; and if the "city," or the Thames, or anything else remains unpurified, the job will be taken up by the Commons and the Executive in due time. It may be a poor resource, but it is the only one, and what is more, as the process goes on, the country will more and more direct its eyes to the improvement of the House of Commons itself. But, after all, what is the magic about East India Stock that should make its possession, or the elect of its possessors, the only possible administrators in the East? The Crown can get everybody, whose knowledge and experience is worth having about India, as well as ever the Company did. Its army and navy are equal to those of the Company's best days. Its civil service cannot be fairly compared, for it exists under quite different conditions; but we are not so "used-up" yet, as to have to allow that the

flower of our population has been under the Leadenhall Street gentlemen, while only second-raters have been found elsewhere. There have been brave and clever men in India, no doubt, as in other departments of the national activity, and we dare say they will be forthcoming as cheerfully under her Majesty and her successors as under the Hoggis and Co.

It is because we are so satisfied that the great features of the discussion will receive little addition from delay, that we are anxious that the bill should be proceeded with, and shall regret any circumstance unfavourable to its progress. The House of Commons having emphatically condemned the India Company it is its bounden duty to provide a substitute. And when once it approved the elective principle, it left itself nothing to settle on that point but the details. Accordingly, the new proposal, the self-election of a portion of the Council, deserves a liberal and kindly construction. It breaks the force of the power of the executive, and secures some check upon it; and it evades the objections which were made to the election of councillors, by the constituencies of towns.

Meanwhile the foreign questions, which not long ago create some apprehensions in the country, have looked somewhat better. From America the news has been pacific. The violent party there received one decided defeat when attempting to increase their force and threaten England, and the tone of their journals and public men is more moderate. Our Government will concede all that can be conceded with honour, and it must be left to the good sense of Americans themselves to distinguish between our searching their vessels and our ascertaining whether the vessels really are theirs. This is the distinction between right of search and right of visit. The first we cannot pretend to; the second (though on occasion it may partake of the offensive nature of the first) is yet quite a different thing, and is absolutely necessary to the carrying out of the anti-slavery blockade. No one can know that a ship is really American without looking at her, and if she is not



THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY BY THE CORPORATION, IN THE TOWN-HALL, BIRMINGHAM.



so, the Americans will hardly argue that she ought to be allowed to go sea-free merely by carrying their colours. Some definite arrangements will have to be made with the States on this subject, or else one of two consequences will follow, a war on the points of the right of visit, or an abandonment by England of her active operations against the slave trade.

With regard to France, there is no doubt that she will make a great naval display this year, and that the world will very curiously watch the relative proportions of her forces and our own. What we shall require is not a display, but a good Channel fleet capable of being increased in emergency, and such as, indeed, we ought never to be long without. The relations of France and Austria are unpromising at present, but, in the exciting state of Europe, Napoleon cannot threaten one nation without threatening every other. An attack on Austria would unite against him the whole force of Germany, and it would be the duty of this country to join against the first breaker of the peace for the sake of the moral example and of the world's future tranquillity and happiness. That Napoleon's power could survive the vast disturbances which would ensue, is utterly impossible.

From such high speculations to the state of the Thames, is a transition which many people may think ludicrous. But in reality there is a connection between the two things, for the prevalence of late years of foreign questions has tended to make common material reforms seem insipid and disgusting. On the other hand, we cannot admit that the health of a great town and the purity of a historic river is even a more prosaic topic than modern foreign politics which involve none of the great moral questions of old days, but only questions of a very vulgar personal ambition and a very un-romantic brute force. We must, therefore, be excused for saying that we would gladly see the whole governing genius of the country busy with the Thames question for some months. As it is, the Metropolitan Board of Works has lived four years, and has not even formed a satisfactory plan in this matter—much less executed one. When we consider the comparative amount of work and money required for the costliest project of river reform, and required and forthcoming for our railways, we can form a notion of the difficulty which there is in setting going any mere improvement by which a mass of people do not expect to make money. The hitch in Thames reform is worth dwelling on, for it symbolises the evils which produce other hitches. We have a Board of Works which does not work. We have a rich city which hesitates at paying for its own purity and safety. We have a public which, angry and timid now because the weather is hot, will cool in its zeal as the weather cools. Nine men out of ten believe that nothing will be done, at all events, till next year, and trust to destiny to keep us free from a plague—cherishing, meanwhile, a secret conviction that some day the Government will have to take the matter into its own hands in pure despair, and make the best of it, and tax us freely for the process. Before it comes to that, why not let us have a company to do it by private enterprise, and to make their profit out of that mass of sewage which is so loathsome in its present state, and so valuable when contemplated in its capacity of manure?

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress went to Fontainebleau on Monday last, and on Monday next are to go to St. Cloud.

There are constant rumours of Ministerial changes; little reliance, however, is to be placed on them. M. Delangle's appointment is very favourably received in France.

It is thought that the Queen of Spain will visit the Empress in the month of August.

The newspapers have commented in no flattering terms on the speeches in the House of Lords lately on the French slave traffic, or emigration system, as it is called.

The organisation of Algeria and the appointment of Prince Napoleon as Imperial Lieutenant are once more on the tapis, and this time, we are told, with all but the certainty of a definitive resolution. After various plans were examined, half approved or wholly rejected, the Emperor himself drew up a project, by which the Prince has been won.

### SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain is slightly indisposed.

Mr. Buchanan, the new English Minister at the Court of Madrid, has presented his credentials to the Queen, and was very favourably received.

The Queen on her visit to Toledo gave a magnificent bracelet and a pair of brilliants to a statue of the Virgin; also 5,000 reals to the poor. She likewise, in the course of her visit, adorned the famous crucifix of Isabella the Catholic, and caused the sword of Alphonso VI. to be placed in the hands of the Prince of the Asturias.

### PRUSSIA.

The Ministry has decided on increasing the Prussian navy; the Cabinet will propose to the Chambers to raise the navy budget from 710,000 thalers, the present allowance, to 1,500,000 thalers, or even two millions.

Several German journals announce that the Prince of Prussia will go to Ostend in the month of August, and that he will be accompanied by Baron Manteuffel, the president of the Council of Ministers—a circumstance which gives a political character to the visit.

### RUSSIA.

Several vessels of war have been ordered to leave Cronstadt for the Mediterranean. Their real destination is believed to be the Adriatic.

In compliance with the recommendations of his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Emperor of Russia has resolved to give a large development to the dockyards of the White Sea.

A grand public ceremonial took place at St. Petersburg on the 12th instant. The new Cathedral of St. Isaac was consecrated by a solemn religious service, which blended all the magnificence of ecclesiastical and military pomp. The Imperial Family and Court were present, and 30,000 troops were under arms. The service was commenced in 1827.

Russian paper currency to the value of 12,000,000 silver roubles, has been publicly burnt at St. Petersburg.

### SWEDEN.

The birth of a grandson to King Oscar of Sweden is announced as a dynastic event of great importance to that country; his Majesty's eldest son, the Prince Royal, who is married to the Princess Anne Louise of the Netherlands, having only one child, a daughter, born in 1851. The new-born Prince is the only child of the Duke of Ostrogothia, the King's second son.

### ITALY.

The prison of Paliano, about thirty miles from the Eternal City, has again been made the scene of a conflict between the prisoners, in a desperate attempt to force their way out, and the guard, who, it will be remembered, on a similar occasion a twelvemonth ago, fired upon them and killed seven or eight of them. In the present instance no lives were lost, and a number of the prisoners, estimated by some accounts at not less than sixty, actually succeeded in getting away.

Half of them, however, were recaptured, and the two chief instigators of the revolt have been taken to Rome for examination.

The Pope is about to increase his navy—from two corvettes to ten.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The insurrection of Candia has been appeased. The insurgents made a formal statement of their grievances to the Turkish Commissioners, and then withdrew to their homes.

Accounts from Jamaica represent that the impatience of the Christian population at the immense load of taxation extends over all Albania. A general expectation seems to prevail, in fact, that the whole Christian population of Turkey in Europe are ready to rise en masse.

The Montenegrins retired between the 14th and the 20th ultimo to their mountains, leaving at Grahovo only eighty men to protect part of the booty which had not been sent to Cettingen. Notwithstanding their departure, the ravages of Zubia and Grahovo sent, on the 14th, an expedition against the village of Korenci, which was completely ravaged on the 15th and 16th. All the bodies of the Turks, which were lying about in great numbers, near Grahovo, have been burnt. The Turkish authorities are devoting their entire activity to the preparations for a fresh expedition, it is thought against Grahovo or against the rebellious royals.

### AMERICA.

The alleged outrages by British cruisers still formed the staple topic of debate, both in and out of Congress, when the last mail left. The newspapers enumerate some additional outrages, which now are said to number forty-one. We observe, however, that the absurd bluster in which our cousins indulged, in the Senate and elsewhere, is considerably abated. A motion in the United States Senate, providing for the construction of ten steam sloops of war, was negatively; as was also a proposition to reduce the number to six. At a later period, an amendment, authorising the construction of five propellers and one side-wheel steamer for the China Seas, was adopted by 18 to 17—majority, 1. Finally, an amendment, giving the President power to issue letters of marque in certain cases, was rejected by a vote of 40 to 6. But the Senate has passed the Appropriation Bill, involving an expenditure of 17,000,000 dollars.

The news of the Mormon affair is so very contradictory that we refrain from repeating the various stories which appear in the American journals; after a little time, we shall certainly know how matters stand in that territory.

The election for a mayor at Washington seems to have passed off with less disturbance than was expected. It is true, there were several fights, and a boy was shot.

Another job has been exposed by a committee of Congress. The leading incidents of the fraud are—a conspiracy on the part of Government officials to sell a patch of land to the State, called Willett's Point, for military purposes, at treble its value, with the connivance of the War-Office.

Mexico is still torn with civil war.

### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The following telegram was received on Thursday:—

"Shahjehanpore was relieved on the 11th of May by Brigadier Jones."

Lucknow was threatened, in General Hope Grant's absence southward, by 25,000 men under the Begum. On the 15th, Sir Colin Campbell, leaving a strong force under General Walpole, marched for Futtyghur, where he was on the 18th.

A skirmish is reported with the enemy under the Moolvie, 5,000 Cavalry and 5,000 Infantry lay between the Commander-in-Chief and Mohundy. On the arrival of reinforcements, expected next day, the enemy was to be driven from Mohundy.

Campbell had crossed the Ganges.

The heat was intense, and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry.

Khan Bahadur and Nena Sahib had attacked General Jones's position at Shahjehanpore, but were repulsed, with the loss of Foster, aide-de-camp.

Omer Singh had crossed the Ganges, and menaced the Bombay route from Allahpur. Jagespore had been occupied by General Lugard on the 9th; the rebels fled to the jungle, and General Lugard joined Colonel Colfield's force. On the 13th Colonel Lightfoot, who had been left at Jagespore, was attacked, and firing could be heard. The General intended moving back on Jagespore.

On the 14th Sir Hugh Rose was at Etwahl, three coss from Calpee. The enemy was in position in his front, and had been joined by the Nabob of Benda. The attack was expected to take place on the following day. The rebels had made a bridge for escape across the Jumna.

A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the 4th Native Infantry in the Punjab. The conspirators were hanged, and the wing at once marched to Jullundur.

The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hyderabad frontier, had broken into open rebellion.

### CHINA.

At Canton general distrust continued to prevail. The inhabitants were leaving the city. Considerable injury had been inflicted on Hong Kong by a waterspout.

### THE OUTRAGE AT BELGRADE.

After the evening on which Mr. Fonblanque, as consul at Belgrade, was attacked, he hoisted the consular flag; and this was taken as a hostile demonstration by the Turkish garrison of the fort, which is situated opposite the consular residence. On June 11th, eight or ten of the Turkish regulars, commanded by a corporal, endeavoured to haul down the flag, but they were driven back by some Servian gens-d'armes. This deliberate outrage obliged the English Consul-General to make a requisition for Servian troops for the protection of his person and residence. A letter written on the 11th, says: "All discipline is extinct in the fort, the nizams (Turkish regulars) are in a state of mutiny, and an open revolt is looked for every instant, when, if they should attack the city, they will meet with a vigorous resistance from the armed inhabitants."

INSULTING AN EMPEROR.—A man named Léger Ferré, carpenter and poet, has been tried for an insult to the Emperor. On Easter Monday he accompanied the fraternity of carpenters of Chartres in a procession which it is their wont to hold on that day, and after dinner he sang a ribald song of his own composition, entitled "Confessions of the Emperor to the Archbishop of Paris." It was moreover proved that he appeared in the streets with a red cockade in his hat, and cried "Vive la République!" For these offences the Chartres tribunal sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The government, not thinking the punishment severe enough, appealed and obtained a judgment of twelve months.

AN ARCHDUKE OUT OF FAVOUR.—The Archduke John, uncle to the Kaiser, who is on a tour of inspection through the fortresses of Germany, turned aside to visit, at Schaumburg, the veteran Archduke Stephen, who, ever since the Hungarian war and the reconquest of that kingdom by Russia for Vienna, has never set foot in the Austrian dominions. He hesitated, when offered the crown of Hungary, of which he was viceroy, and that hesitation was never forgiven. He refuses to plead any excuse, or to be reconciled with the Imperial Court.

BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained Her Majesty's ministers and the members of the Corps Diplomatique, and a brilliant general company, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday. The Earl and Countess of Derby were prevented from being present in consequence of the Earl's indisposition; the gathering, however, was very large. Speeches were made by Sir John Lubbock, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Malakoff, Mr. Musurus, Mr. Walpole, and other gentlemen.

HENLEY REGATTA.—This "interesting event" was brought to a close on Tuesday, when the racing was exceedingly good. The Ladies' Challenge Plate was contested by the boat-clubs of Balliol College and Exeter College, Oxford; the former came in winners by a length and a half. The Grand Challenge Cup was fought for by the Cambridge University Club and the London Rowing Club; the Cambridge men won.

### IRELAND.

THE BELFAST TEA FRAUDS.—The case of "the Attorney-General vs. Wallace," being one of a series to be instituted by the Crown against parties alleged to be implicated in the frauds of John James Moore, was heard in the Court of Exchequer last week before the Chief Baron and a special jury. The result was a verdict for the defendant, without his having been required to offer evidence on his own behalf.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—A new line of transatlantic steamers was to be opened last week with the Indian Empire, a paddle-wheel steamer of 3,000 tons. She left Galway bay in regular trim, but in entering the bay she struck the San Margarita Rock, where she remained till floated off by the tide, and then returned to Galway. At the time of the accident she was still in charge of the pilots, Buriage and Wallace. The rock upon which the vessel ran is known to every man in Galway, and is marked in every chart of the port. The men were therefore taken into custody, and committed to the assizes; and in Liverpool it was asserted that at the trial would be revealed a conspiracy, of which that city was the seat. The Indian Empire was not very greatly damaged, and was got off on her voyage safely on Saturday night.

ASSASSINATION.—Mr. Mather, a Scotch gentleman, recently became a settler on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway; and, in making his improvements, made enemies, as is customary in Ireland. On Thursday week, while riding over his property, he stooped to open a gate, and suddenly fell half stunned. He looked back, and saw the smoke of a newly-discharged gun, and a man in a crouching posture. He had been fired at and wounded from behind a bank sheltered by rushes. He shouted to some of his labourers to give the alarm, but they refused all assistance, and some of them said they did not know even where the police barracks were. He therefore had to make his way home as best he could; when it proved that he had received a bullet in his back and some shots in his leg. He is in no great danger. Pat. Colohan, a man sixty years of age, has been arrested. He had been summoned by Mr. Mather as a trespasser, for retaining possession of a house, and the case was to have been tried on Saturday. Mr. Mather now says that he was particularly struck by the quietness which prevailed around the cottages that morning—not a child or any domestic animal appearing outside a door.

PRINCE ALFRED IN IRELAND.—On Wednesday of last week, the Admiralty steamer, Black Eagle, arrived at Waterford, with Prince Alfred on board. The Prince went on shore, and drove to Trimmore. On Friday the Prince appeared at Cork. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Jolly, chaplain, Royal Navy; Dr. Winter, and Lieutenant Cowell, R.N. The vessel steamed up the river as far as Passage, where she was put about, and returning to the harbour between twelve and one o'clock, proceeded to sea. It is understood that the Prince, being anxious to witness the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, intended to join the squadron to which that duty has been intrusted.

THE DUBLIN RIOTS.—The grand jury have found true bills against several of the students of Trinity College, Dublin, charged with riotously assembling at Lord Eglinton's entry. Against several of the police charged with assaults on the same occasion true bills have been found, but the name of Colonel Browne has been struck out in each case. The trial of Colonel Browne on a separate indictment, charging him with excess, and with having unlawfully commanded the police to enter the semi-circular space in front of Trinity College, and to attack, assault, beat, and maltreat the persons within that enclosure, commenced on Monday.

### SCOTLAND.

LEGAL CHANGES IN SCOTLAND.—The Lord-Advocate, Mr. Inglis, is to be elevated to the bench as Lord Justice-Clerk; like his predecessor in the office, Mr. Inglis steps at once from the position of Dean of Faculty and Lord-Advocate to the all but highest legal position at the disposal of the Crown. His successor as Lord-Advocate will be the present Solicitor-General, Mr. Charles Baillie. It is rumoured that Mr. John Mackenzie Lindsay, one of the principal Clerks of Session, has resigned; and that Mr. Archibald McNeill, W.S., brother of the Lord President of the Court of Session, is to be his successor.

### THE PROVINCES.

GIVING A FALSE CHARACTER.—At the Liverpool police-court, on Saturday, a girl, named Carnell, was fined £20, or, in default, sentenced to two months' imprisonment, for obtaining a situation in a gentleman's family, by giving her master and mistress a written character, which turned out to be a forgery.

FALL OF ROCK AT LLANBERIS.—A heavy thunderstorm occurred in the vicinity of Snowdon, last week, and it is supposed that the lightning must have cleft one of the mountain masses in the Pass of Llanberis, as about three miles up the pass, immense heaps of rock block up the road and render it completely impassable. The disjointed rocks, riven from the heights above, must amount to many hundreds of tons.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—Some mowers at work near Sherborne paused to wet their scythes and take refreshment. One of them (a man named Hodder), as soon as he had finished, threw himself down on a swathe of grass to rest till his companions were ready to commence, and fell asleep. The others again went to work; and at the first stroke of his scythe, the man working next to Hodder drove the point deep into the sleeping man's neck, severing the jugular vein. He died instantly, of course.

SEVEN LIVES LOST BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.—At the Rhymney iron works (South Wales) both ends of a boiler gave way, last week, pouring forth an immense volume of boiling water in the manner of a gun at point-blank range. This discharge carried everything before it. Men, women, and boys in an adjacent workshop were swept away, and a blacksmith's shop was unroofed, two men being scalded frightfully; and three girls, who stood directly in the way of the charge, were killed on the spot; a young man with whom they were sitting was so injured that he died the same day. Another man was so fearfully scalded that his skin hung in festoons over his heels. He died the next day, as did also a boy eleven years of age. To complete the sad catastrophe, another man afterwards expired, in great agony. The nervous system of the girls received such a shock as to render them less sensible of pain, but those who survived for a few hours suffered dreadfully. Twelve or fourteen other persons were injured.

EXPLOSION AT A GUNPOWDER MILL.—An explosion took place at the powder mills near Thelwell, on Wednesday week. In one of the mills, a low wooden structure, the powder had been removed, and the men were engaged making some repairs, when it is supposed one of their tools struck fire, and thus caused some loose powder in the crevices to ignite. The partial explosion threw some of the burning materials upon an adjoining building, which contained powder, and the explosion which took place was of such a character as to be heard, and the effects seen, at a great distance. Fortunately, the first slight explosion had warned the men to escape, and the buildings being detached from any of the more substantial erections, no very serious destruction of property occurred. The clothes of one man, however, were fired by the first explosion, and he was so much burnt that he died a few hours after.

ROBBING A FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—A case of much interest to the members of friendly societies was heard by the Blackburn magistrates on Monday. Alexander Emmett, the late secretary of the Blackburn Philanthropic Burial Society, who was apprehended on Saturday, was charged with embezzling or misappropriating a sum of £133 belonging to the funds of that institution. After a protracted examination, the bench made an order for payment of the full amount of the society's claim, with a fine of £20 and 20s. costs, or, in default of payment, three months' imprisonment.

WARNING TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A young man from Southampton, who was just about to be married, has been accidentally poisoned at the village of Netherby, near Beaminster, by swallowing a cupful of hydrocyanic acid, used by him in amateur photography, in mistake for beer. The cup was given to him by the father of the young woman he was about to marry. The father was drunk at the time. The young man swallowed enough to kill forty men, and of course was dead in a short time.

A YOUTHFUL POISONER.—Sarah Hartley, a girl fourteen years of age, was charged at Leeds, a few days since, with administering arsenic to a young lady residing with her uncle, the Rev. Robert Jackson, of Brunswick Street. The evidence adduced was to the effect that Miss Woodcock was in bed unwell, on the previous Tuesday morning, and her aunt directed the prisoner to take her a cup of tea. The girl did so, but Miss Woodcock noticed a peculiarity in the taste of the tea, and only drank about half of it. The remainder was poured into a saucer, and a white sediment, which proved to be arsenic, was found at the bottom of the cup. By the aid of the stomach-pump and other remedial measures Miss Woodcock recovered from the effects of what she had taken. The prisoner admitted having put the arsenic in the tea, and said she wished to make Miss Woodcock poorly, but did not intend to poison her. The young lady had discovered, a day or two before, that the prisoner had stolen 2s. 10d. out of a drawer in the house, and had threatened to inform her mother. It was to prevent her doing so that the prisoner administered the poison.

A TURIN NEWSPAPER mentions a great passage of pelicans, upwards of one hundred in number, which alighted, three or four days ago, on the sandy shores of the Po, between Casale and Frassineto. They were exhausted by a long flight, so that the astonished peasants and fishermen were able to kill some, and take others alive.



## INUNDATIONS IN DERBYSHIRE.

SOME villages in Derbyshire have been deluged by heavy floods descending from Kinder Scout, one of the highest hills in that mountainous county. At Kinder several bridges were swept away, trees were torn up by the roots, and carried miles away by the force of the flood, and the crops of the district were done. A small bridge was washed three-quarters of a mile from the place, and a little stream which supplied the mill below was completely reversed by the level of its bed being altered by the force of the flood. In the village of Hayfield the destruction was very large. The river Peverel runs through the centre of the village, and on the right bank a stream stood a row of stone houses. The water rose so rapidly, and rushed down with such fearful impetuosity, that the foundations of five of the houses were washed away, the flood carrying away at the same time a great part of all the houses, with the surface and produce of the gardens, trees, pigs, &c., leaving the remainder of the houses standing in a ruinous, exposed, and many could not get out. The ruins of the occupants were distressing; many could not get out, and were found of being buried under the ruins. Beds, bedsteads, and furniture were swept down the river, and the greater part of the furniture was lost or destroyed. The mill, mill-wheel, and framing of "No. 1 Mill" were carried away, and not a vestige of them were afterwards to be seen. The crops on the banks of the river Peverel were washed from the soil; large stones, many feet long and of immense weight, have also been dislodged and carried away, and the rocky bed of the stream has been lowered about four feet by the force of the flood.

It is thought a water-spout, bursting on the Kinder Scout, may have caused this inundation. In 1840 a similar visitation occurred, when a great damage was done to the village of Hayfield by an inundation, which washed the bodies out of the graves in the churchyard.

The Vale of Eble, which skirts the opposite side of the high hill called Kinder Scout, has also suffered greatly from the storm. At Baxton, Hake, and other places in that locality the flood was very great, but did not do much damage beyond washing away some of the crops, and temporarily inundating houses.

## FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

THE London and North-Western train leaving Huddersfield for the south, March 1st and London, at half-past one, on Thursday week, had just entered the tunnel at Springwood, when the locomotive was warned that a goods train was coming down the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, and the driver put on all possible steam in order to get past the junction without a collision. The train sprang forward with greatly increased speed, and unfortunately the goods train arrived in time to cut off the two last coaches, which were of the third class and contained many passengers. Both these carriages had their sides broken in and were thrown off the rails. The goods train had no engine, but consisted of five heavily laden wagons, and had broken away from a siding at Huddersfield, on the Lancashire line, and had run down the incline at a constantly accelerating speed, so that when the collision occurred it was going at about twenty-five miles an hour. The result of the collision was most serious. Three persons were so severely injured that they died the same evening; and nine others were injured or otherwise injured.

The Portsmouth excursion train of the South-Western Railway returned to London, on Sunday evening, with about six or seven hundred passengers, on arriving at Bishopsgate, the three last carriages—one first-class, one third-class, and the guard's van, ran off the line, and the coupling chain breaking, they became disconnected from the other part of the train. The third-class carriage fell over on its side, the two others remained stationary, and were uninjured. Nevertheless one man was killed, and four seriously injured; one man had his arm broken, and a child twelve years of age was not expected to survive. Several other passengers received lighter injuries.

## DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.

A FIRE broke out on Saturday night in a life-boat factory, situated between the Stoney and Limehouse stations of the London and North Western Railway. These premises consisted of a series of lofty timber buildings, resting on brick piers, and therefore afforded easy diet for the flames. The whole place, indeed, was soon a mass of fire, which presently extended to a timber-yard, where there were large stacks of valuable oak; these, also, were speedily involved in the destruction. Then a mass and sail yard was reached, and all but destroyed; while there is a long account of damage done to surrounding buildings. The loss is estimated at about £100,000.

Property of still greater value was burnt on Monday morning at Fresh Wharf, Lower Thames Street. Here were some loft warehouses, 130 feet wide, and 80 feet high, each having six storeys. The fire commenced in the middle floor of the centre warehouse. This building was divided into various stores; the first floor for depositing dry fruits, as they arrived from abroad; the second floor was used as a receiving depot; the third floor was appropriated to the storage of silks and satins; another was the Customs examining rooms. The other floors were used for the storage of miscellaneous goods. A good supply of water was obtained for the fire engines, but the flames continued their ravages until they reached the upper floor, and at length the roof fell in. The firemen were now enabled to throw 2,800 gallons of water per minute from each of the floating engines, and the fire was got under. The property known to be destroyed must be enormous. It was stated that one "house" alone had £25,000 worth of silk in the building.

The conflagration was no sooner extinguished in this part of the building than it was discovered that the warehouse adjoining this centre one was on fire. The building contained a costly collection of drugs, chemicals, indiarubber, corks, cochineal, pimento, cloves, scents, indigo, and seeds. Though considered a separate building from that already destroyed, there were means of communication from one to the other by means of iron doors, which are supposed to have been imperfectly closed, or the heat was too great for the metal to withstand it. However that may be, the three top floors and their contents were most seriously damaged by fire, and the lower ones by water, which descended into them by tons. Fortunately, the fire did not reach those parts of the wharf in which the spirits, tinctures, &c., are deposited.

## THE PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.

THE following outline of a plan for dealing with the sewage of the metropolis is contained in the preliminary report of the Sewage Commission:—

"The proposition now submitted is, to construct embankments detached from the shore, in the form of advanced terraces, continuous on the surface, but affording at convenient distances entrances to the inner basins, on the principle recommended by the Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvement, in their report of 1844. In the interior of these lengths of embankment, a series of separate reservoirs would be formed, into which the whole of the sewers of the Metropolis now discharging directly into the Thames would have their outfall. The solid matters would there be separated and precipitated, and the liquid treated with some deodorising agent before discharge.

"Intercepting sewers would cut off the whole of the high level drainage of the metropolis, now such a source of mischief to the low districts, and conduct it by gravitation to the reservoirs. Steam engines on land would raise the sewage of the low levels to the same height. The reservoirs would each be subdivided, and the compartments would be used alternately, so that the sewage would remain at rest a sufficient length of time to deposit its suspended matter, the liquid being regularly discharged, except in times of flood, during ebb tide, and below low water level.

"Engine power would be provided capable of raising into these terrace reservoirs, from the low level districts, the maximum flow of sewage together with rainfall at the rate of one inch in depth in twenty-four hours, but the capacity of the reservoirs would be sufficient to receive even a larger amount by gravitation from the high level urban districts, and to retain it long enough to insure the separation of the immense quantities of offensive solid matter brought down from the sewers during heavy rains. It is rarely on more than two or three days in a year that a fall of rain exceeds the depth of an inch, and the excess which would be directly discharged from the sewers on such occasions would cause no appreciable pollution of the river.

"The solid matters precipitated in the reservoirs would be pumped away in the form of sludge through pipes in connection with the whole of the reservoirs, and carried out to sea, if no opportunity should arise for the beneficial employment of this material."

The cost is estimated at £3,250,000.

THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.—A practical step towards the improvement of the public offices in and about Downing Street, was taken on Tuesday; and it was expected that before the close of the present week the whole of the ground on which the new offices are to stand would be cleared. The site extends from Fludyer Street on the north to Crown Street on the south, and from King Street (immediately behind Parliament Street) on the east to Duke Street, St. James's Park, on the west. This space contained an immense number of houses; and considerable sums of money have been paid by the Government in the way of compensation to the outgoing tenants. The erection of the new offices will be commenced on as early a day as possible after the ground is cleared, all preliminary arrangements having been made.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. 78.

## THE STENCH!

THE STENCH! The Stench! This has been the absorbing topic in the lobbies during the past week. And no marvel, for probably such a fetid vapour—so foul, so abominable—was never felt and smelt as that which pervaded the Library, the Committee Rooms, and the Corridors on one or two special days last week. Mr. Goldworthy Gurney, by intelligent and assiduous provocations, by means of blinds saturated with chloride of lime, and the blowing up from below of air purified by a passage through wet straw, succeeded in keeping the effluvia out of the chamber where the members sit to legislate, or the House must certainly have rejoined. Many anxious consultations have been held on the possibility of getting rid of the nuisance; but at present nothing has been done, nor do we see any likelihood that the powers that be will come to a decision at present. But it is not a question of engineering skill, as the "Times" seems to intimate. It is not because we have not got men to do it, but simply because we grudge the money. Give us the needful, and we would undertake speedily to cleanse the Thames. "But you are not engineers!" No; but our simple plan would be this:—We should go to that great working man who sits on the third bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House—Robert Stephenson by name—the man that built the Menai Tubular Bridge—the engineer who has never failed in anything that he has undertaken—and we should say to him, "Stephenson, cleanse the Thames, and bring in your bill when it is done." And in a few weeks, we venture to say, he would have his plans all ready; and that accomplished, some 5,000 navvies and bricklayers would soon be at work; and in two or three years from this date, this filthy ditch would once more be a pure and limpid stream, on which swans might gracefully sail, and in which ducks and chickens might dabble, and the silver fish dart and play as they were wont to do in days of old. We would hold no consultation, either with corporations, metropolitan boards, or chief commissioners; neither would we hand our engineer to consult or take counsel. But knowing that he is our chief engineer, the man who can do it if it can be done, we should simply tell him to go and do it. For it seems to us that it would be so foolish to consult Messrs. Thwaites and Co., or Sir Benjamin Hall, or Lord John Manners, on this subject, as it would be to ask a landraper to navigate a 74 round Cape Horn in a storm, to intrust a case of lithotomy to a tailor, or the storming of a Sebastopol to a man-milliner. These chief commissioners, we know nothing about the business. But here is a man who does. "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom" provided always that the counsellors are wise, but not otherwise. By no process of chemistry can you extract knowledge out of ignorance, or wisdom out of fools. You might as well try to get "sunbeams out of cucumbers." There it is that we have failed. This is the reason why we have not yet set about cleansing the Thames. We have been busy for three years in trying to extract "sunbeams out of cucumbers," instead of going to the sun. The greatest engineering work of the age is to be done, and surely it is simply common sense to set the greatest engineer to do it. When the rebellion broke out in Seinde, Wellington said to Napier, "You must go to India;" and when he hesitated, the Duke rejoined, "Then I must go—you or I." Now there is a great enemy upon us—one who, if not checked, will destroy more lives, and do more mischief, than the outbreak in Seinde could do—and, like common sense people, we ought to send our greatest general to meet it. "But where is the money to come from?" Money! Why, who thinks of money when an invasion is at hand? If Louis Napoleon's fleet had really set sail for our shores, should we potter about money? Well, here is an invasion—a real, actual invasion. Napoleon may come, though we don't believe that he will. But this enemy is here. He has seized our docks—occupies our river—has forced our Houses of Parliament—marched up our streets—and invades our dwellings; and, if something be not done to stop him, the Registrar-General's "Gazette" will have a terrific array of casualties to record.

## PRIVILEGE! PRIVILEGE!

At present all members of Parliament have the privilege of getting into debt, and need have no fear of the bailiff before their eyes. All the time that Parliament is sitting, for forty days after it is prorogued, and for forty days before it assembles, this privilege is secured; and, as Parliament is never prorogued for more than eighty days, the privilege is of course continuous. But now this privilege is threatened, for about a fortnight back Mr. Hunt, the member for North Northamptonshire, brought in a bill to abolish the privilege from arrest. The Honourable Member, it is understood, takes this step as a necessary corollary from the abolition of property qualification. "If," says he, "you enact that members need have no property qualification, I say they ought to have no privilege of freedom from arrest." And there seems to be reason in this. Formerly this privilege was not confined to members, but extended to all their servants; and at one time the estates of members could not be seized for the payment of their debts. But this has been altered by statute, and now it is only the persons of members that are free from molestation. Their estates are liable, as other men's are, and their servants have no privilege of Parliament whatever. Mr. Hunt's bill will be watched by some of the honourable members with considerable anxiety, for, with regard to not a few whom we could name, it is notorious that they owe their freedom to their privilege of Parliament; and if that be abolished, there remains nothing for them but retirement from the House. But though the bill may pass, it is hardly likely, we should imagine, that it will take effect during this Parliament. It will probably allow honourable members to sit out this Parliament with impunity, and then leave them to their fate. Notice has been given, however, of opposition to the measure, and perhaps it will not pass at all.

## TRYING A COUNT.

One night last week we tried a count, but, alas! failed. We had had a morning sitting that day—the weather was extremely hot—it was a members' night—that is, a night when members' notices have precedence of Government orders of the day. There were one or two disagreeable notices upon the books, and all things considered, the Government thought that they might as well go in for a holiday; and so at six o'clock, when the House resumed, the "Whips" stationed themselves at the door, and, *secundum artem*, kept their friends from going in, and also sent an emissary to those who were in to persuade them to come out; and the consequence was, that at about 6.5 there were only some thirty members present, and it was considered safe to attempt the count. Whereupon an Honourable Member, duly primed, arose, and called the attention of the Speaker to the important fact that there were not forty members present. We forget who was speaking, but whoever it was, his speech was cut short, for Mr. Speaker arose, and ordered strangers to withdraw. The two-minute sand-glass was set running—the bells were rung, and we all waited in solemn silence and anxiety for those two minutes to expire. And now, will it succeed or fail? Oh, that our friends at the door may be assiduous and watchful! How long these two minutes seem! Surely they must have passed before this? Come, Mr. Speaker, why don't you count? "Thirty-six—thirty-seven." But see—he is counting and we are safe. No; by George! here comes three or four Scotch members, hurrying in to save the House, for their Scotch debate. Egad, it's all up! "Forty—forty-one!" The House resumed, and instead of strolling in the Park, as we "ambitioned" to do, as the Americans say, we had to sit there till one o'clock. It seems impossible to get a count-out now—only one have we had this Parliament. The new members are so earnest and zealous, and so fond of the House, that you can't keep them away.

## MR. BARBER'S CASE.

All our readers remember Mr. Barber's case. This case was brought before the House by Mr. Brady on this evening, after the futile attempt at a "count;" and, to the amazement of all the old members, the Government—a Conservative Government, remember—granted him a committee to investigate the case. Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, was not there: he was with her Majesty at Birmingham. Neither was Sir George Grey present, the late Home Secretary, before whom Mr.

Barber's case had repeatedly been laid. Mr. Hardy, the Under-Secretary for the Home Office, was present, and it was understood that he had received instructions to oppose Mr. Brady's motion. But, if that were so, he was overruled by Sir John Pakington, who, to the surprise of every body, arose and consented to give the committee. Now, to our readers, this may appear to be a very simple affair—"Why should there not be a committee appointed to investigate this business, and at once set it at rest?" Well, we are not disposed to argue either *pro* or *con* in the matter, but it is not a simple affair, we can assure you, most gentle reader; for it amounts to little else than this, to wit, the constituting the House of Commons a Court of Appeal in criminal cases. It may be right to do this; but surely it was hardly right to do it thus hurriedly, and in the absence of the responsible minister of the Crown.

## MR. BAXTER.

When Mr. Brady had got his business settled, Mr. Baxter arose to bring on his motion for the appointment of a Secretary of State for Scotland. At present, the principal officer of the Crown in Scotland is the Lord-Advocate. This gentleman, we believe, is always in Parliament, and takes the lead of the House whenever Scotch business is before it. But in addition to his civil duties, he has also the duties and responsibility of legal adviser to the Crown; in short, he is a sort of Home Secretary and Attorney-General rolled into one. Mr. Baxter and many other Scotchmen think that this is not a good arrangement. They want the civil and the legal offices to be distinct; and hence Mr. Baxter's motion. Mr. Baxter, the member for Montrose, is a foreign merchant at Dundee; he came into Parliament in 1855, on the death of Joseph Hume; and he is about thirty-three years old. It will be remembered that in 1856 Mr. Baxter seconded the Address to the Queen on the opening of Parliament; and it is not too much to say, that his speech on that occasion fully justified the choice which the Government had made, and gave promise that in Mr. Baxter the House had gained, if not an eminent, a very useful and efficient member. Since then, the Honourable Gentleman has not spoken often; but whenever he has risen, he has always commanded attention. His speeches are sensible, pointed, and gracefully and well delivered; and he has a striking advantage over many of the Scotch members in that his native accent has been evidently softened down and almost obliterated by foreign travel. For Mr. Baxter, though young, has travelled extensively, as his works testify. He is the author of "Impressions on Central and Southern Europe," "The Tiber and the Alps," "America and the Americans." In person Mr. Baxter is of a middle height, thin, and spare, and has a face and brow which tell you at once that you have before you a modest, thoughtful, practical man. And this, we believe, is amongst all his friends the character of Mr. Baxter. At one time there seemed to be some chance that Mr. Baxter would carry his motion, for the Conservative ranks were woefully thin during the early part of the evening. Indeed, it is very difficult for Colonel Taylor to keep his friends in attendance, now that the London season is at its height; and if a division had come on early that night, the Government might have been beaten easily. But the debate lasted up to eleven, and then the white neck-ties and the jewelled studs began to glitter. The "Whip" penetrating into the saloons and ball-rooms of Belgravia and May Fair, had evidently told. And when the division was declared, Mr. Baxter's motion was rejected by a large majority.

## THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

We have got in the foundation of our Indian constitution. It is much narrower than it was expected to be; for when five resolutions had been discussed and passed, the Government suddenly announced that it would abandon the remaining eight, and proceed at once to bring in the bill; since which this measure has been laid upon the table and printed. It is a somewhat formidable document, extending to above sixty clauses. The second reading is fixed for Thursday night when we may expect a grand debate, which will probably be carried over several nights; after which the bill will have to run the gauntlet of a committee, and be discussed clause by clause. We are now verging upon July; in a week or two the House will begin to thin off, and in a fortnight we cannot hope to have more than half of the members in town. And so, perhaps, with due diligence and pertinacity on the part of the Government, we may be able to fix the root-tree, and snugly cover in our building before the 1st of August. It will then have to be examined and surveyed by the Lords, who will doubtless patch and mend it a little; and then, having sent it back to the Commons for our approval, if all go right, and no disagreement with "the Lords' amendments" be entertained, the bill will pass—we opine about the second week in August; and as there is nothing else likely to keep the House, we shall about that time be dismissed, and leave the Houses of Parliament to the policemen and the stench. Much, however, depends upon the number of members who will take their flight. If a House obstinately persist in remaining here, the bill will be in danger; but if the House thin off nicely, and only a compact and comfortable number remain, the bill will be safe, for it must always be remembered that the more members we have the more talk we have—so many members, so many tongues. Indeed, the proportion of talk lessens, we have observed, in a greater ratio than that at which the number of members diminishes, for the greatest talkers we have never talk so much in a thin House as in a full one. The orator who in a full House makes a speech of an hour and a half, will in a thin House drop down to an hour; and hence the great importance when business is to be done of having only a few members, for not only have we fewer talkers, but every talker talks less, excepting some few inveterate speechifiers, who, rather than not indulge their rabid ecstasies, would talk if there were no one present but the Speaker and the Serjeant-at-Arms.

## SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE.

On Monday, Mr. Milner Gibson moved a resolution to the effect that a duty on paper ought not to be considered a permanent source of revenue, and pledging the House to make arrangements for the future for the abolition of this tax. And a fight was expected; but our present amiable Government don't like fights. They think that "Discretion is the better part of valour." Hudibras says that—

"He who fights and runs away,  
May live to fight another day."

But our Government evidently adopts the policy of another witty writer, who says:—

"He who doth the battle stay,  
May never live to run away."

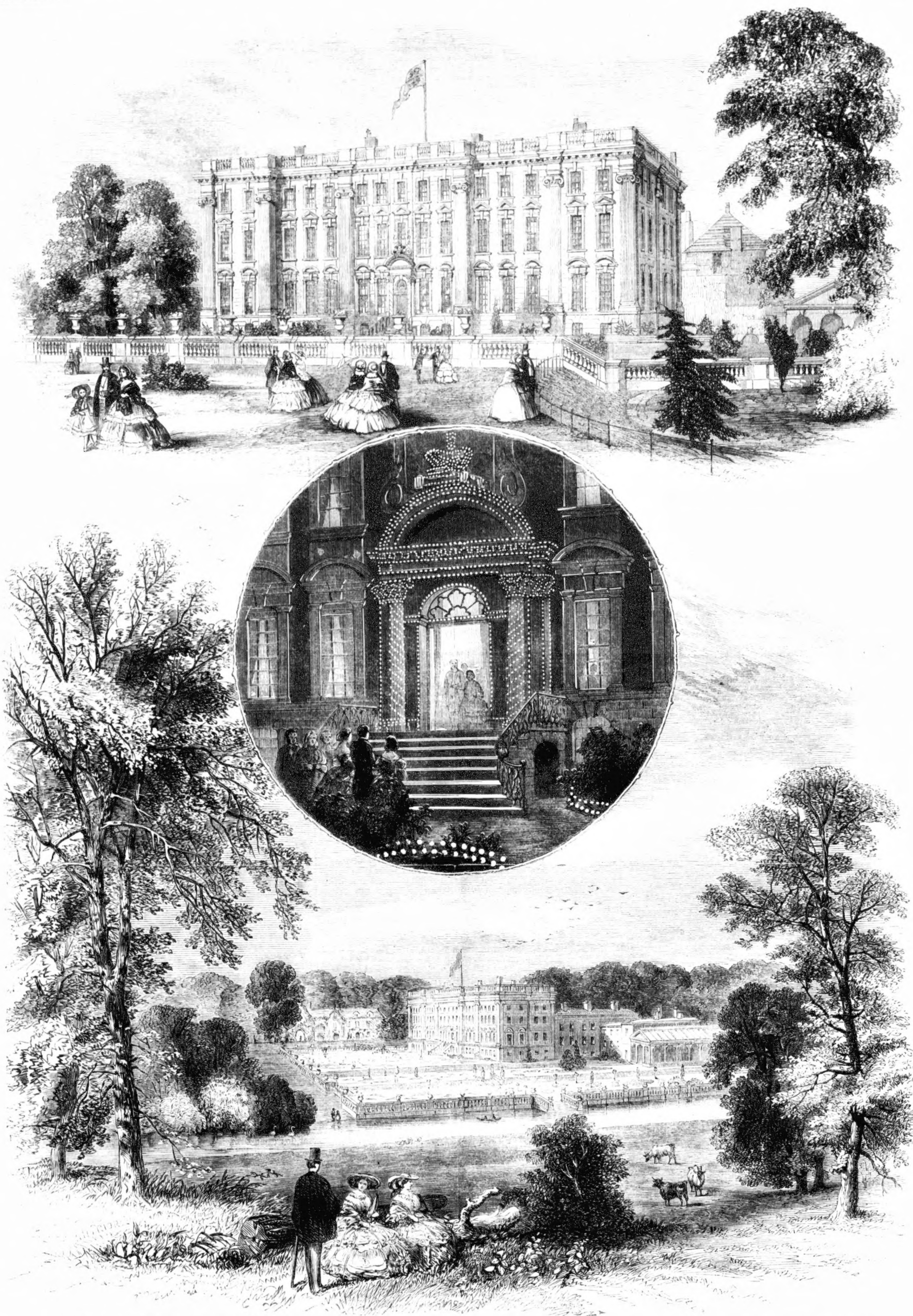
And so they always stave off a fight if possible. And on this occasion, they consented, rather than fight, to "split the difference." "Drop that part of your resolution," they said, "which pledges us to future arrangements, and we will consent to the former part, which merely lays down an abstract proposition." And thus was the matter settled, in a manner "agreeable to all parties." And this being over, the House went into committee of supply, passed the Educational Vote, and resumed at half-past eleven, when it came to the Land Transfer Bill, and went into committee thereon, and there appeared to be every probability of another good two hours work upon the vexed question. But, lo! again Disraeli did the amiable. The Irish members objected to go on with the bill at that late hour. Mr. Whiteside insisted, however, upon going on, and a storm was brewing. When suddenly the Conservative chief arose, gracefully acknowledged the reasonableness of the objection, and consented to a postponement.

## COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO!

That Caledonian Railway Bill, about which Mr. Washington Wilks made such a stir, has suddenly and unexpectedly been thrown out by the Lords, to the great joy of its opponents, and doubtless of the parliamentary agents, who will of course have another profitable fight next session. All the opponents are going to celebrate their triumph over a whitebait dinner at Greenwich. Mr. Wilks is to be there, and of course will crow amazingly.

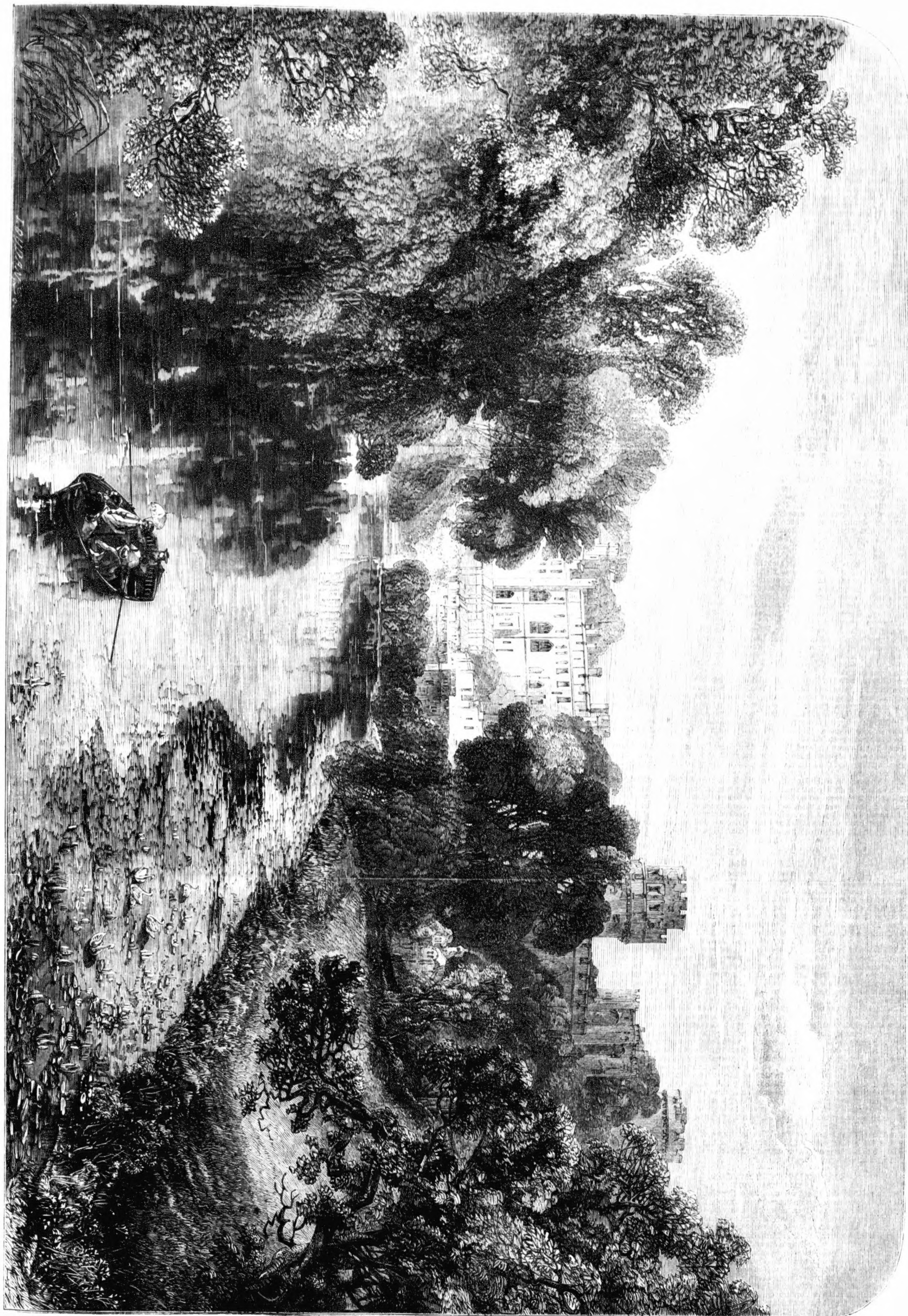
PRINCE ALBERT, on Wednesday, laid the foundation-stone of fifteen additional almshouses connected with the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, in the Old Kent Road.





1. THE GARDEN-FRONT OF STONELEIGH ABBEY. 2 THE PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE, STONELEIGH ABBEY, ILLUMINATED. 3. STONELEIGH ABBEY, FROM THE PARK.





WARWICK CASTLE, FROM THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE AVON.



## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

LITTLE business of importance was transacted in the House of Lords. On the motion of Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY a select committee was appointed to inquire into the present mode of proceeding in Parliament on private Bills, and to consider whether it could not be simplified and diminished in expense. And Lord ST. LEONARD presented a petition from the vestry of Camberwell complaining of the evils arising from the income of the vicar being under sequestration. The value of the living was £2,300 per annum, but all the duty was performed by two curates appointed by the Bishop, who had no power under the Act of Parliament to allow them more than £100 a-year each. The debts of the vicar amounted to £20,000.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MILITIA.

General PERKINS, in reply to Colonel French, that it was not at present intended to disembodied any more militia regiments, and he repeated the explanation he had before given of the principle upon which the regiments were selected for disembodiment.

THE EXECUTION OF THE CORMACKS AT SENAGH.

The O'DONOGHUE called for copies of the notes of the examination of a witness named Burke, who gave evidence against the brothers Cormack, who were executed at Senagh for the murder of Mr. Ellis. This case had created great excitement in the county of Tipperary, owing to an impression that the men were innocent. The particulars were fully detailed by the O'Donoghue on the one hand and Mr. Whiteside on the other, the latter stating that, upon investigation, there was no reason to impute perjury to the witness Burke.

THE CONFESSORIAL IN BELGRAVIA.

Mr. BUTLER asked whether the Government intended to take any steps in consequence of the practices alleged to have taken place at the confessional in the district of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, and the statements that similar practices are being continued by other ministers of our church in that neighbourhood.

Mr. WALPOLE had no hesitation in saying that if such practices had taken place, the sooner they were put an end to the better; and the facts must come under judicial cognisance.

THE STATE OF THE THAMES.

Mr. MANGLES asked the Chief Commissioner of Works what steps he had taken, or proposed to take, to preserve the health of members of Parliament from being destroyed by the present pestilential condition of the River Thames.

A discussion arose, in which the Metropolitan Board of Works was attacked and defended.

Lord J. MANNERS pointed out the defects in the law under which the Metropolitan Board of Works was constituted, and the restrictions imposed upon their powers, observing that some change ought to be made. But if the Government were to undertake to cleanse the Thames, they could not ask the metropolis to pay the expense.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Mr. BRIGHT asked for information as to our position in regard to America.

Mr. FITZGERALD said that the Government had not received such information as enabled him to make a satisfactory answer. If any wrong had been done on our part, it would be met on the part of her Majesty's Government by a candid acknowledgment. It was clear that what were termed "British outrages" had been most grossly exaggerated. Still, he did not intend to throw any doubt upon the bona fides of the American Government. He believed that their flag had been abused; that it had been employed by those who were not Americans, and who prostituted it to the vilest of purposes; and he believed that, upon inquiry, the matter would be easily and satisfactorily arranged. The right of search had never been admitted by the United States' Government, and the law officers of the Crown were decided in opinion that we had no right to visit American ships; it would, therefore, be unbecoming on our part to delay the acknowledgment. It was under the consideration of her Majesty's Government whether it would not be desirable to withdraw our squadron from the Cuban waters. No additional instructions had been sent to our commanders since those issued under Lord Aberdeen's Government, except that they had been enjoined to use the greatest caution.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that Mr. Fitzgerald had stated the views of her Majesty's Government in most conciliatory terms, which showed that he understood the delicate position in which he was placed. He (Mr. Roebuck) was bound to notice the difference of proceeding on the other side of the water. Language had been used in the American Congress in this matter which was not worthy of gentlemen at the head of a great nation. We were desirous of maintaining good relations with the Americans, and to defend our rights without insulting them. Sure he was that the people of England were desirous of preserving friendly relations with the United States, and if we wished to put down the slave trade it was not with the view of hurting anybody, but of benefiting mankind.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not attach much importance to the attacks made in the American Congress. He had said with pleasure, he said, the temperate speech of Mr. Fitzgerald.

Lord PALMERSTON declared that the American Government had always professed co-operation with England in attempting to put down the slave trade, and he hoped the British Government would urge the prosecution of the same course.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the Washington Cabinet had been invited to suggest some scheme by which England and America could in union operate more effectually for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, and, at the same time, to prevent the abuse of the American flag. The answer was not yet received, but he looked forward with hope to the centinence of some means to effect these objects. He had no fear of any interruption of friendship between the two countries.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE INDIA RESOLUTIONS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in reply to the Marquis of Lansdowne, stated that the Government did not intend to lay on the table the resolutions relating to the Government of India affirmed by the House of Commons. They had been made the foundation of a bill, and the whole question could be better discussed when that measure came regularly before their Lordships. He hoped the bill would come up from the other House in time to take the second reading by the second week in July.

COOLIES AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Bishop of OXFORD, in moving for papers bearing on the exportation of coolies from Hong Kong, expressed his fears that from the condition of some of our colonies there was a danger of England being drawn into tolerating a slave trade in another form. He admitted that the importation of labourers had succeeded in the case of Mauritius, but the system must be closely watched, especially in new colonies, to prevent it lapsing into a mere traffic in slaves.

The Earl of CARNARVON had no objection to produce the correspondence and papers desired. There was a distinction to be made between the emigrants to English colonies and those conveyed to foreign possessions. It was in the transport of the latter class that abuses chiefly occurred; but every security was taken for the proper treatment of passengers under English control, both during the voyage and on arriving in a colony. He contrasted the condition and treatment of these emigrants with that of the coolies conveyed to Cuba; they were kidnapped, drugged, and bought in the first place, were barbarously treated on the voyage, and on arriving in the island were subjected to servitude that did not differ from slavery. The whole question was under the consideration of the Government.

Lord BROUGHAM believed the evils of the system could only be remedied by its total prohibition. Over the emigrants to Spanish possessions England could exercise no control, but English vessels might be forbidden to convey them.

The Earl of CLARENDON confirmed the statement of the Earl of CARNARVON that the abuses complained of occurred in the Chinese ports, where England had neither agents nor commercial influence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PAPER DUTY.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. M. GIBSON moved as an amendment a resolution, "That the maintenance of the Excise on paper, as a permanent source of revenue, would be too impolitic, and that such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with that tax." The paper duty, he said, was a most pernicious tax. Paper-mills were diminishing in number, and the manufacture was falling more and more into the hands of a few large capitalists. The duty did not press upon a large book or a three-volume novel, but it operated as a check upon cheap publications of extensive circulation, and its removal would improve the literature, and thereby benefit, morally and intellectually, its numerous readers. It might be said that he should suggest a substitute for this tax; but he protested against this doctrine. If he proved that this tax, forming only one 64th part of the public revenue, was a pernicious tax, it was sufficient; yet he had no doubt that if this duty were repealed, the other sixty-three parts would swell out and cover the

deficiency. The remission of the paper duty, about a million a-year, would do more good to the general interest of the community than an additional million voted for education, while the abolition of the vexatious Excise regulations would give freedom and encouragement to the manufacture, in which we were now a generation behind foreigners.

The motion was seconded by Mr. LAGAN, and was supported by Mr. SALISBURY and Mr. AYNON who urged the consistency and justice of many of the exemptions from the tax, and suggested that a reduction of expenditure would furnish a margin for the remission.

Mr. COWAN testified to the correctness of Mr. Gibson's statement, that the duty interfered with our export trade in paper.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the paper duty was one of those taxes which, upon a favourable opportunity, he should be glad to see removed. He agreed that the maintenance of the duty as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic; but he could not agree that arrangements should be made that would enable Parliament to dispense with the tax. This part of the resolution would cripple and hamper the Government. The paper duty was not the only part of our indirect taxation that required revision, and he hoped that Mr. Gibson would be satisfied with having brought forward this important question, and not press the resolution to a division.

Mr. BRIGHT thought it was not a statesmanlike course to put a million of taxation exacted from the people upon sugar or any other article in comparison with a tax so injurious as the paper duty. When this duty was taken off we should have paper made from straw, and especially oat straw, and Ireland offered an admirable field for a very great extension of the paper trade, as well as the agricultural districts of England. He recommended Mr. Gibson not to press the whole of his resolution, but, in order not to hamper the Government as to the future, to omit the latter portion.

Sir G. LEWIS objected to a more abstract resolution, that such or such a duty ought to be abolished. When the income-tax ceased, £3,000,000 of direct taxation would be abandoned, and the question would be, not only whether the paper duty must not be retained, but whether other indirect taxes must not be imposed. He thought it was most objectionable for the House to bind itself to any abstract proposition. When we had a surplus revenue, it would be time to consider what tax had the first claim to the consideration of the House.

Mr. DUMMOND observed that simply repealing a tax, without pointing out any means of replacing the loss of revenue, was wronging the public.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought that the question of repealing this or that tax should be left to the Government on a review of the whole of our indirect taxation. He hoped Mr. Gibson would embrace the offer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. GIBSON consented to omit all the words of his resolution after "impolitic," and in this form the resolution was agreed to.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE JEW BILL.

On the motion of the Earl of MALMESBURY, a committee was appointed to draw up the reasons for adhering to their Lordships' amendments to the Oaths Bill. The second reading of Lord Lyndhurst's Jewish Disabilities Bill, and of the Earl of LALOR's measure on the same subject, was deferred till Thursday, the 1st proximo, in consequence of the indisposition of the Earl of Derby.

THE WORKING OF THE DIVORCE ACT.

On the motion for the third reading of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill,

Lord REDESDALE censured the speed with which some unopposed causes had been decided in the Court of Divorce. Nine cases had been disposed of in one day—one case only occupied the Court eleven minutes. Serious objections were made to the manner in which this part of the business of the Court was conducted. He hoped it would exercise more caution in future, as no cases were more likely to involve collision than those which were unopposed.

Lord CAMPBELL was astonished that Lord Redesdale should have so rashly and unadvisedly impeached the conduct of some of the Judges of the land. He had himself presided in the Court of Divorce, and could say that the cases were fully examined, and justice done in each.

The Bishop of OXFORD said the religious and thinking portion of the community regarded with apprehension the rapidity with which the decisions of the Court had been given.

Lord CHANWORTH and Lord ST. LEONARD concurred in stating that the old mode of proceeding gave no greater security against collusion than the new one.

Lord CAMPBELL, on addressing the House a second time, was called to order, and, after some conversation on this point, the Bill was read a third time.

PROBATE—THE QUAKERS.

The Probate and Letters of Administration Bill was read a third time and passed.

A petition from the Society of Friends, praying—but not "humbly" praying—for the abolition of church-rates, was therefore rejected as informal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CORRUPTION.

Lord HOTHAM moved the following resolution:—"That it is contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of this House that any of its members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in this House any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned for or in consideration of any pecuniary fee or reward." He had been induced to interfere in the matter, he said, by its vast importance to the character and reputation of the House, collectively and individually, and to the character and reputation of the country. Of late years appeals from India had multiplied, and, in consequence, a practice had sprung up regarding which he thought it was the duty of the House to declare its opinion. It was evidence that it was believed in India that the service of members of Parliament might be obtained by money. The resolutions heretofore passed did not apply where a legal member was retained for professional services, and who undertook to bring forward in the House of Commons the case in which he was professionally engaged. For this reason he proposed his resolution, which was unambiguous, and he appealed to the House, as men of honour, honesty, and common sense, to proclaim to the people of England and of India, and to the world, that while determined to punish corruption without their walls they would not tolerate even a suspicion of corruption within them.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DIVETT.

Mr. BOWTER objected to the resolution as conveying a vague censure, and casting a stigma upon legal members of that House without any ground.

Mr. WHITESIDE thought the motion just and honourable, and he should support it.

Mr. BOVVERIE observed that the resolution was at once too wide and too narrow; and a man who was astute enough to evade the existing rules would laugh at this resolution. He moved the previous question.

Sir J. PAXINGTON said, if the House should adopt this resolution, he suggested that the terms should be general, covering every person and thing, and that the words, "in which he may have acted or been concerned," pointing to the legal profession, be omitted, since they might be a trap to the consciences of members of the bar, and, in possible cases, lead to serious difficulties, as in Crown prosecutions.

Mr. LABOUCHERE hoped the House would not follow the advice of Sir J. Paxington, who would deprive the resolution of any meaning, or dilute it into a truism. The House and the public were indebted to Lord Hotham for calling attention to the subject, and members owed it to their character to put a stop even to suspicions.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, on behalf of the bar, declared that for any of its members to have been professionally concerned in any particular case, and to advocate in the House of Commons the same case he had advocated out of it, was deserving of the severest reprobation; but he expressed his very great regret at the charges implied in the speech of Lord Hotham against members of the bar. He called for the grounds of those charges.

Mr. SERJEANT DRAKE, on the part of the bar of Ireland, fully concurred with the Solicitor-General.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL considered the resolution as unneeded for and unnecessary, the object being already provided for by a resolution of the House. If the words, "any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned," were retained in the resolution, in what position would the law officers of the Crown be placed, who might be consulted on various matters which would come under discussion in that House?

Mr. MALIN protested against motives being attributed to the members of any profession. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. BENTINCK approved the resolution, which, however, he thought did not go far enough. There were two classes of cases which, in his opinion, called for the attention of the House. Members received large sums of money, as testimonials, for services, or reputed services, in the House; and other members became hired agents for colonies and received payment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the House had already adopted a resolution upon this subject that was plain and intelligible, and in endeavouring to go further it ran the danger of framing a resolution that would be too wide. He would rather trust to the honour and high character of the members of the bar than to the words of any resolution, and he should vote for the previous question.

Mr. ROEBUCK said he did not think Lord Hotham would gain much by going to a division; but, if he did, he should vote with him.

Upon a division, Lord Hotham's resolution was carried by 210 to 27.

DEVALUATIONS OF TAX-COLLECTORS.

Mr. LINDSAY moved a resolution, that the mode of collecting the taxes, both assessed and income, was attended with great disadvantage and loss, and required immediate attention. Parishes, he said, after having been assessed and paid their taxes, owing to the insolvency of the collectors, had been re-assessed and compelled to pay them a second time. He proposed that the collectors should be appointed by the Government, who should take proper securities.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. Williams.

Sir J. TROLLOPE said the proper remedy was to revise the Act 43rd of George III., cap 99, and make a receipt given by a proper officer a sufficient discharge.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the grievance was doubtless a serious one. Still he hoped he would not press his motion, as the subject, which demanded great thought and contrivance, was under the consideration of the Government.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE CARE OF LUNATICS.

Mr. TITE moved for a select committee to inquire into the laws relating to lunatics under the care of the Court of Chancery.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the investigation should not be confined to lunatics under the care of the Lord Chancellor. There should be time and opportunity for a full and ample inquiry, to which the Government would interpose no obstacle. But at this period of the session it was vain to hope that a committee could consider the whole subject.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE LAW RELATING TO BANKRUPTCY.

Lord J. RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to bankrupts and insolvents, shortly explaining the object and some of the provisions of the bill.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Mr. COBBETT obtained a select committee to consider the law and practice as regards the taking of inquisitions; the appointment, duties, and remuneration of the officers employed; and whether any, and what, alteration should be made in any such matters. Mr. Cobbett explained the causes of the disputes between the coroners and the justices.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

VISCOUNT GODERICH moved the second reading of this bill, in which he proposed that all persons who entered into partnership, or who traded together under other names than their own, or under the indefinite appellation of a "company," should be required to make known to the public who and what the partners were. To obtain that object he proposed that the names of persons so trading should be entered in a register, and be open to the examination of all persons interested and requiring information.

Mr. COLLIER said the bill was inquisitorial in its character, and would complicate and perplex the already difficult question of partnership. The commercial community did not desire the measure, however the registers might approve of it. Besides, the bill would press heavily on the poorer classes, for if it were carried any two costermongers or fishermen who joined in a speculation only one day would be obliged to pay half-a-crown each for registration before they could recover the value of the goods they had sold.

Mr. M. T. BAINES said the objections that had been made to the measure were more of detail than of principle. One of its leading effects would be to check fictitious trading and false credit.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH objected to the regulation of commercial transactions by Parliament.

Mr. SPOONER agreed with the spirit of the bill, though he objected to many of its details; but he suggested to the Noble Lord not to press his bill this session, for no one would be disposed to go into a committee-room in the present state of the Thames, and get evidence on which to found a practical bill.

Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. HENLEY concurred in the opinion of Mr. Spooner.

After some further debate, the bill was withdrawn, with a view to inquiry early next year by a select committee.

Some other business was transacted, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE.

The Earl of MALMESBURY read portions of a French official despatch, relating to the untoward occurrence on board the Regina Coeli. The despatch stated that the negro emigrants had been embarked on board that vessel with the full assent of the Liberian Government. The outbreak originated in an accidental quarrel between some emigrants and the black cook, in which the crew took part.

TRANSFER OF LAND.

On the motion for the second reading of the Transfer of Land Bill, Lord BROUGHAM explained in considerable detail the legal provisions of the measure, which, however, he ultimately withdrew for the present session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CORPORATION REFORM.

On the motion that the London Corporation Regulation Bill should be considered in committee, and after a prolonged discussion,

Mr. ROLT moved, as an amendment, that the bill be re-committed to the same select committee, and that petition from the Corporation, presented on the 28th of May last, should be referred to that committee, with leave for the Corporation to be heard by counsel, agents, and witnesses, in support of the allegations therein contained. The bill, as the Hon. Member contended, violated the ancient charters of the City of London, and deprived the Corporation of rights which they should have an opportunity to vindicate.

After considerable discussion the debate was adjourned.

THE INDIA BILL—NO. 3.

Lord STANLEY moved the second reading of the Government of India (No. 3) Bill. He abstained from commenting at any length upon a question which had occupied the House since February. The principle upon which the bill was founded, namely, the transfer of Indian administration to the Crown, had already repeatedly received the sanction of Parliament, and the details of the measure, which he briefly described, could, he submitted, be more expeditiously discussed in committee.

Mr. BRIGHT, while accepting the bill generally, expressed his disapproval of some of its details. He hoped that the measure would be amended in committee, or superseded in another session by a better enactment.

Mr. WHITESIDE replied to Mr. Bright, sharply criticising his ideas of Indian government.

After some remarks from Mr. V. Smith, Colonel Sykes, and Mr. Liddell,

Mr. ROEBUCK said the bill now before the House was, in his belief, the worst of the series. It was a thing of shreds and patches, and seemed to have been put together under severe pressure from every side of the House.

Mr. T. BARNES doubted whether parliamentary government was fit for the administration of India. He preferred the bill of the present Ministry because it promised to establish a really independent council between the Government of the day and the Indian executive.

The bill was then read a second time without opposition.

THE KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.—Some correspondence has taken place between the Royal Exhibition Commissioners and the Lords of the Treasury in reference to the Kensington Gore estate. The Commissioners on the 1st of May informed their Lordships that the position occupied by them in relation to the Government has tended seriously to interfere with the prosecution of their plans for the advancement of science and art, as originally set forth, and they expressed their readiness to repay to Government the whole of the sums advanced by Parliament towards the purchase of Kensington Gore estate, amounting to £177,500, the whole of the estate to be made, in return, the absolute property of the Commissioners. To this proposal, the Treasury, on the 11th of May, acceded; so that the connection between the Royal Commissioners and the Government will be forthwith dissolved.

RANK AND FASHION AT CREMORNE.—It is proposed in "aristocratic circles," to engage Cremorne Gardens for one evening, on which the last days of Vauxhall and Ranelagh are to be revived. A committee of the nobility have undertaken the conduct of the fête, and a numerous body of ladies patronesses—members of the most distinguished families—have chartered themselves with the superintendence of the admissions by issuing vouchers, which are to be exchanged at Mitchell's Library, in Old Bond Street. The utmost exclusiveness will be preserved, and (says the "Morning Post"), "the statement already felt on the subject in higher circles is sufficient to insure one of the most agreeable and fresco entertainments that have been experienced in fashionable life since the celebrated fête at Boyle Place."

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.—A report has been in circulation that a company is proposed to be formed to continue the mail service to Australia in place of the European and Australian Company, which has proved incompetent for the task. The new concern is to be called the British and Australian Royal Mail Company, and is to carry on its operations from Liverpool. Government aid is relied upon, and preliminary arrangements have been made to obtain on eligible terms ten efficient steamers, some of which are already at the proper stations. The capital is to be £600,000, in shares of £100 each.



## THE ROYAL VISIT TO WARWICKSHIRE.

LAST week's "Illustrated Times" contained so full an account of the incidents attending her Majesty's visit to Coventry, Stoneleigh, Birmingham, and the opening of Aston Park, that we have little to add to the record, save the illustrations in the present number. However, we have given on another page an account of the decorations at Birmingham, and we here append a description of

## HER MAJESTY'S APARTMENTS AT STONELEIGH.

These apartments, which were beautifully re-decorated for the occasion by Messrs. Moxon, of Brook Street, are reached by a noble staircase, upon which was laid a rich carpet of crimson, with a white diamond pattern interwoven. The walls were beautifully decorated with emblematic designs, representing Sport, Architecture, Learning, and Music. Along the second corridor the same choice carpeting ran, and turning to the right we enter the Queen's sitting-room. Of course this is a splendid apartment. It was decorated and fitted up with furniture of Louis XVI. style—the furniture, consisting of couches, chairs, &c., being trimmed with rich Chinese silk worked in all colours. The walls were richly decorated with birds and flowers, and though at a first entrance the effect was somewhat confusing, the eye soon accommodated itself to the splendour, toned by delicate lace and drab silk damask curtains. Large mirrors were framed in carvings corresponding with the style of the other decorations.

The Queen's dressing-room was still more beautifully finished. It was panelled—the panels being of a delicate lilac tint, with borders of white and gold. The windows were mounted with white and gold carvings, and were half hid by the folds of deep amber curtains. The carpet was of a dark velvet green, with a border of flowers entwined with crimson ribbons. The Princess's dressing-room was also embellished with great taste.

The bedchamber was decorated in the Louis XVI. style, the walls being panelled with deep green-velvet coloured diaper, with a border of white and gold flagstone ornament. The furniture was of gold and white enamel, in the style fashionable in England about the middle of the last century, trimmed with deep green damask, and gold and silver fringe: the cushions and curtains of green diaper silk. The bedstead was surrounded by elaborate carvings in gold and white, and surmounted by a crown. The great covering, selected by Lady Leigh, was one of the finest in the world, being composed of foreign lace tapestry of the most splendid and costly description. On the left of the bed stood a magnificent wardrobe, with mirrored doors, surmounted by a bust of William Shakespeare.

The apartments not strictly devoted to the Queen's use—as the breakfast-room, the library, &c.—we have no room to describe. The hall, in which her Majesty received her first welcome to Stoneleigh, is a noble room, enriched with many portraits of the Leigh family and some rare specimens of sculpture.

We have now to describe—

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO WARWICK.

On Wednesday morning the Queen quitted Stoneleigh, not, however, before she had left a memorial of her visit. When, escorted by Lord Leigh, her Majesty passed through the abbey grounds, she planted near to the principal entrance an oak, and the Prince Consort a Wellingtonia. This graceful favour conferred, the royal guests took leave of their entertainer, and proceeded, with an escort of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, through the country road to Leamington. The principal streets of this town were gaily decorated, and platforms crowded with enthusiastic loyalists lined the road.

At Warwick the preparations for her Majesty's reception were more substantial, as the Queen had expressed her intention of receiving a corporate address.

On the right and left of the road at the station platforms decorated with evergreens and artificial flowers had been erected, and were well filled. The station itself was also decorated. In the Coventry Road the decorations only broke out here and there; but in the Emscote Road there was a triumphal arch, and in Smith Street tokens of loyalty hung from every window. All the morning the bells rang merry peals, which were continued during the Queen's presence in the city. Saint Mary's Church was adorned with the national flags, and with a life-size painting of the Queen. At the junction of Church Street with Jury Street there was a square of evergreens, with a fountain in the centre. The bear and ragged staff made up the fountain, and the waters fell over an indescribable animal, which seemed to be climbing up a pole very much shorter than himself. The gate and church at the bottom of Jury Street were decorated with flags, royal arms, &c.

At two the royal cortege arrived at the gates of the noble Castle of Warwick, where the Mayor and corporation awaited her Majesty's arrival. The corporate members were attended by the Sheriff's javelin men, through a double line of whom the royal carriages passed into the castle. The carriages drove up to the court-yard at a very fast pace, and on alighting the royal party were received by the Earl of Warwick, who conducted her Majesty to the apartments prepared for her, and presented the Countess of Warwick to her. The corridor, entrance hall, and rooms, through which the royal party passed, were carpeted with crimson cloth, and many choice additions had been made to the armoury and the other rooms.

Immediately after the Queen entered her private apartments, the company began to enter the luncheon-room. This was the noble dining-room, in which the Kenilworth Buffet was set out for the royal luncheon in a truly regal manner. The table was loaded with profuse rarities, and the most costly and elegant gold service. There were twenty-eight chairs of antique pattern, trimmed with fine old brocade. Upon two magnificent sideboards were ranged a superb display of the pieces of plate won by his Lordship's horses. One of these, a beautiful silver, was run for at Liverpool in 1845, and was given for turf competition to commemorate the zeal displayed by the late Lord George Bentinck in suppressing mal-practices on the turf. The state chair was a richly gilded frame, cushioned and backed with crimson silk velvet. The company who met her Majesty at luncheon was numerous, and, of course, select.

Whilst the illustrious guests were partaking of Earl Warwick's hospitality in the grand saloon, the humbler people in the castle were not forgotten. The cellars were open for the servants and *attachés* of all the visitors, and unbounded entertainment was afforded to those who needed it. The servants' hall was crossed with tables, and in this quaint apartment the hospitality of the Noble Earl was distributed to all who entered. The hall is a fine specimen of its kind, and if stone-walls had tongues, many a tale of revelling could be learned from them. In sly corners hang quaint verses, of which take this as a specimen:—

"When noble Monson came of age  
I did delight afford,—  
For then was I arrayed with flesh;  
And graced the festive board.  
On that auspicious joyful day,  
The carving-knife assailed;  
When numbers of my flesh partook,  
And heartily regaled.  
Nor was the potent ale forgot,  
To cheer each welcome guest;  
Who then enjoyed festivity,  
And happiness possessed.  
An emblem now I am of man—  
What man, alas, must be;  
Doom'd unto death he will become  
A skeleton like me.

The 3rd of February, 1830."

Over this hang the bones of what was once a baron of beef, which the "carving knife did assail" when Lord Monson came of age in 1830. The luncheon party broke up in about an hour and a half, and then Lord Warwick conducted the Queen through the drawing rooms, through the armoury and adjacent apartments, and to the recently-erected additions to the castle. Back again into the court-yard, across

the lawn, past the beautiful cedars, elms, yews, and other trees, till the Queen arrives at the green-house, into which she enters to inspect the famed Warwick vase. After a few minutes' rest on a rude garden bench, the Queen again takes the earl's arm, and walks this time down a beautiful slope among the cedars.

Then comes an event in which we are personally interested. The "Birmingham Daily Press" says:—"Perceiving two gentlemen with pencils and portfolios in the rear of her attendants, her Majesty sent Lord Leigh to command their attendance, and the artists handed to the royal critic the sketches made in the royal progress. The gentlemen upon whom this royal mark of condescension was passed were Mr. W. H. Prior, of the 'Illustrated Times,' and Mr. R. Leitch, of the 'Illustrated News,' the former gentleman having been engaged in sketching various views of the royal reception throughout Warwickshire. Having examined the sketches, the Queen returned them to the artists, commending them for the faithful execution of their labours."

The Royal party again moved forward, and on a lovely slope the Queen stops, hands her parasol to the Marchioness of Westminster, and arranges her gloves, &c., preparatory to planting the oak plant which Lord Warwick offers her. The sod is turned, the hole dug, and the sapling, which we hope will grow to be a tree of strength in the Queen's time, is planted. Prince Albert plants a Wellingtonia some thirty paces off. Then the Royal party returns to the Castle Hall, in front of which are ranged the Royal carriages. In a few minutes, the leave-taking is over; and, escorted as she arrived, the Queen leaves the noble Warwick Castle. Through the streets, decorated as we have described, the cortege proceeded to the railway station, cheered enthusiastically through all the route. On her arrival at the Great Western Railway Station, the Queen alighted, and the Mayor and Corporation presented an address, which was graciously acknowledged. A few minutes after, the Queen and her attendants were on the road to London.

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for July 17 which is issued

## A GRAND MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

most carefully engraved from the recent Ordnance Surveys, and including all the Railways throughout the Kingdom. The size will be 36 inches by 35 inches.

During the month of August, a highly finished Engraving, on a large scale, of the celebrated Picture, by Sir Edward Leveson, R.A., in the collection of the Earl of Ellesmere, entitled

## THE RETURN FROM HAWKING.

will be issued in connection with the ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

## THE WELCOME GUEST.

A New Illustrated Weekly Magazine for family reading, by the writers and artists of the "Illustrated Times," amusing in tone, varied in character, rich in illustration, elegant in appearance, and economical in price. Nos. 1 to 9, price One Penny each, are now ready, and may be obtained of all the Agents of the "Illustrated Times."

No. 10 will be published on Monday next for the following Saturday. Parts I. and II. of the "Welcome Guest," each containing Five Weekly Numbers, embracing numerous Tales, Sketches, and articles of an amusing character, and illustrated with very numerous Engravings, are now ready, Price 6d. each.

The Monthly Parts and Weekly Numbers of the "Welcome Guest" may be obtained of all Agents of the "Illustrated Times."

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

STAMPED EDITION TO GO FREE BY POST.

3 months, 3s. 10d.; 6 months 7s. 8d.; 12 months, 15s. 2d.

Subscriptions to be by P.O. order, payable to JOHN ROSS, 118, Fleet Street. It is necessary that Four stamps be forwarded with all applications to the Publisher of the "Illustrated Times" for single copies of the paper. For two copies SEVEN stamps will be sufficient.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1858.

## WORKING OF THE DIVORCE BILL.

WE thought the rate at which divorces were proceeding would soon attract the notice of those who were not favourable to the change in the law of the subject. Accordingly, this week, we have had a slight demonstration on the proceedings before the Divorce Court, in no less a quarter than the House of Lords. Lord Redesdale seemed to think that the Court did its business too quick to be doing it well. Bishop Wilberforce agreed with him, and added a general caution on the subject, besides taking occasion to regret the serious nature of the change.

There can be no doubt that it is an important change, and the aforesaid proceedings are giving us some curious illustrations of the domestic morality of the country. Nine couples were divorced one day last week, and here is still a rush for a similar freedom. But if this shows that divorce is made comparatively easy, it also shows that it had become very necessary. More than fifty divorces have taken place since the new law was passed, it is true; but in what state were the parties living before? Are they less moral than they were? This is hardly credible. The only difference is, that before they were pursuing their own devices in spite of a certain tie, and that now the tie is broken. On the whole, perhaps, their ethical position is better, for they are no longer deliberately violating the principles of a union which they know to exist. The real change is in their legal position, however. The law no longer compels them to be united in form, when they have ceased to be united in fact. And the law, therefore, is a step towards truth. It regrets the existence of certain unfortunate relations between persons. But it says that it will no longer wink at the wrong element in these. It will look them in the face. It will make A's union with B as ineffectual in matters of property as it virtually is in matters of morals and sentiment. The law itself is not to blame, for it does not create the evils which it deals with. The Divorce Court, finding the work made for it by the social state of the country, is perfectly right to go through with it as quickly as possible. Of course, the spectacle is not a pleasant one, but that is not for the law to consider. If a man is to be hanged, a grave dug, or a limb amputated, what is the use of blinking the necessity? Here is a certain unpleasant process to go through, so the sooner it is gone through the better. The suspicion that things done quickly are necessarily done ill, is a mere suspicion. The judges know their work and the dangers of error, as well as any bishop can tell them, and on the whole, it is a kind of luxury to see that there is some legal work which admits of rapid execution. But no doubt the cases so far were very bad cases—old-standing gangrenes, long waiting the knife, and ripe for its instant operation. With such, the business would naturally be facile. The parties concerned had long required the legal remedy, and only been debarred by the costly old system from seeking the relief, which, if happening to be dukes and duchesses, they might have obtained long before.

The truth is, that as such cases will probably be disposed of briskly for some time yet, we are anxious that our readers should not be frightened into regretting their sympathy with the bill. In the first place, it is not the bill's fault, as we have said before, that there should be so many cases; and, in the next place, consider the mockery of divine and human law, which the nominal marriages of persons so placed towards each other involved! The Court is now dealing with the results of all the most ill-considered unions, all the weakest, wickedest, and unluckiest of the marrying men and women of a whole generation! So that, after all, even the "nine a-day" makes but a drop in the bucket, when you consider the numbers of the population, and, besides, that is the first rush of a great change, and the accumulated result of who knows how many years. Of course, it would be had enough if there seemed any likelihood that the "collusion" deprecated by Bishop Wilberforce was at work. But, as against this, we are protected by the judges, with regard to whom we know no reason why they should be less careful or acute than other judges of the realm; and, on the other hand, we cannot believe that collusion is likely to be extensive. Socially, a divorce is a matter at which people will hesitate, and the cases must be few where both man and woman are likely to connive at each other's incurring such social damage and annoyance and loss of reputation for the sake of anything the law can give them.

But if it be true, that our social morality is bad and that divorces are likely to go on at the rate they have been going on lately, let us lay the saddle on the right horse: let us meet the evil the right way. In that case, other causes than the existence of the Court must be at work. And, indeed, such are. People who are very ready to speak of the sacred nature of matrimony when divorce is in question, are not so ready to remember it when it is a question of making it advantageous in a worldly point of view. It is the worldly nature of many of our marriages, which renders divorces necessary, which leads to and produces them. Married life must be pure at the fountain, if it is to remain pure in the stream. And the record of the Divorce Court will exist from day to day as a warning to us of the solemn nature of the contract which we are apt to treat so lightly, but which may lead in that case to results so full of melancholy and shame.

THE VERDICT IN THE MOUX CASE.—The jury in this case could not agree as to the period when Sir Henry's insanity commenced. Ultimately the Commissioner took a verdict, to the effect that they were unanimous about the present insanity of Sir Henry Moux, but that they were unable to fix the date when such insanity began. The question, therefore, remains now exactly where it was before the inquiry began. In other words, while the jury were agreed as to the unfortunate gentleman's insanity at the present time, they were not able to say whether he was in a sound state of mind when he wrote the codicil to his will, by which the whole of his vast fortune will, at his death, come into the possession of his wife and child.

MR. POOLE DEFENDED.—A numerous meeting of "Lymen and communicants" of St. Barnabas Church was held on the 17th inst., when it was resolved that the charges against Mr. Poole were scandalous and false; that the meeting admired Mr. Poole's conduct, in the teaching and practice of the Church of England; that it is not the practice of the clergy of St. Barnabas to require confession as a preparation necessary to the reception of the Holy Communion, though the meeting asserted, on the part of the clergy and of the laity, the right of the latter to the practice of confession and the benefit of absolution, as set forth in the "Book of Common Prayer." It was further resolved, that "this meeting has heard, with the utmost indignation, of the foul aspersions cast, at the meeting at St. James's Hall, upon the reputation of ladies of the most unblemished character, whose exertions and kindness amongst the poor in this district are held in the highest estimation by every one here present; and the greatest confidence is felt by this meeting, that the officious alms have never been misapplied by the clergy or district visitors." Finally, it was resolved that a copy of the resolutions should be sent to the Bishop of London, with a request that Mr. Poole be reinstated in his curacy, and another copy to the Archbishop of Canterbury. We believe that Mr. Poole has commenced an action against Mr. Baring, and that large and liberal subscriptions are flowing in to enable him to defray the legal expenses.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.—The Queen visited the United Service Museum on Monday, to inspect Colonel Hamilton's model of Sebastopol, and Captain Selborne's model of the battle of Waterloo. Her Majesty afterwards went over the other apartments,—the steam model room, where portraits of the notorious Yeh and his father were placed for her inspection—the armoury, &c. Among the relics which attracted the Queen's notice were the signal-book of the Chesapeake, secured when that ship was captured by the Shannon; Captain Cook's chronometer, which is now wound up daily; the Arctic relics, obtained by the different expeditions sent out in search of Sir John Franklin; Sir Francis Drake's walking-stick; a piece of the timber of the Russian man-of-war the Twelve Apostles, after its immersion for one year in the harbour of Sebastopol, the wood being completely rotted with worm-holes. In juxtaposition a piece of English oak was shown to the royal party, which had been buried in Calicut harbour for 300 years, which, beyond being black by the action of the sea water, was quite sound. In an adjoining room, the cage in which Mrs. Noble was carried about during her captivity in China—a rude wooden construction, barely spacious enough to afford comfort to a Chinese China fowl—was shown to her Majesty.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred by the Queen upon the under-mentioned officers and men of her army in India:—Captain (now Major) Maude; Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Oliphant; Lieut. (now Captain) Herbert Macpherson; Assistant-Surgeon M'Master; Sergeant-Major George Lambert; Sergeant Patrick Mahoney (1st Madras Fusiliers); Lance-Corporal Boulger (8th Regt.); Private Jack Holmes (8th Regt.); Private James Hollowell and Private Henry Wade (78th); Private Peter M'Manus (5th); Private John Ryan and Private Thomas Duffy (1st Madras Fusiliers). The following officers and men of the East India Company's service have also been decorated with the Victoria Cross:—Surgeon Holmes and Assistant-Surgeon Bradshaw (90th); Captain Forrest and Captain Raynor (Bengal establishment); Deputy-Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Buckley (Bengal establishment); Lieut. Blair (2nd Dragoon Guards); Lieut. Stowall Jones (now Captain 8th Hussars); Captain (now Major) Probyn (2nd Punjab Cavalry); Lieut. Watson (1st Punjab Cavalry).

## MR. RUTLEDGE.

WITH reference to the subject of the following letter, we think it necessary to state that the objectionable paragraph was extracted by us from one of the daily journals, and that we are in no wise responsible for its authorship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED TIMES."

Sir,—Your paper of June 19th, 1858, contains the following paragraph:—"Mr. Rutledge, one of the house-surgeons of the London Hospital, has been dismissed for flippant and unbecoming conduct in the inquest-room."

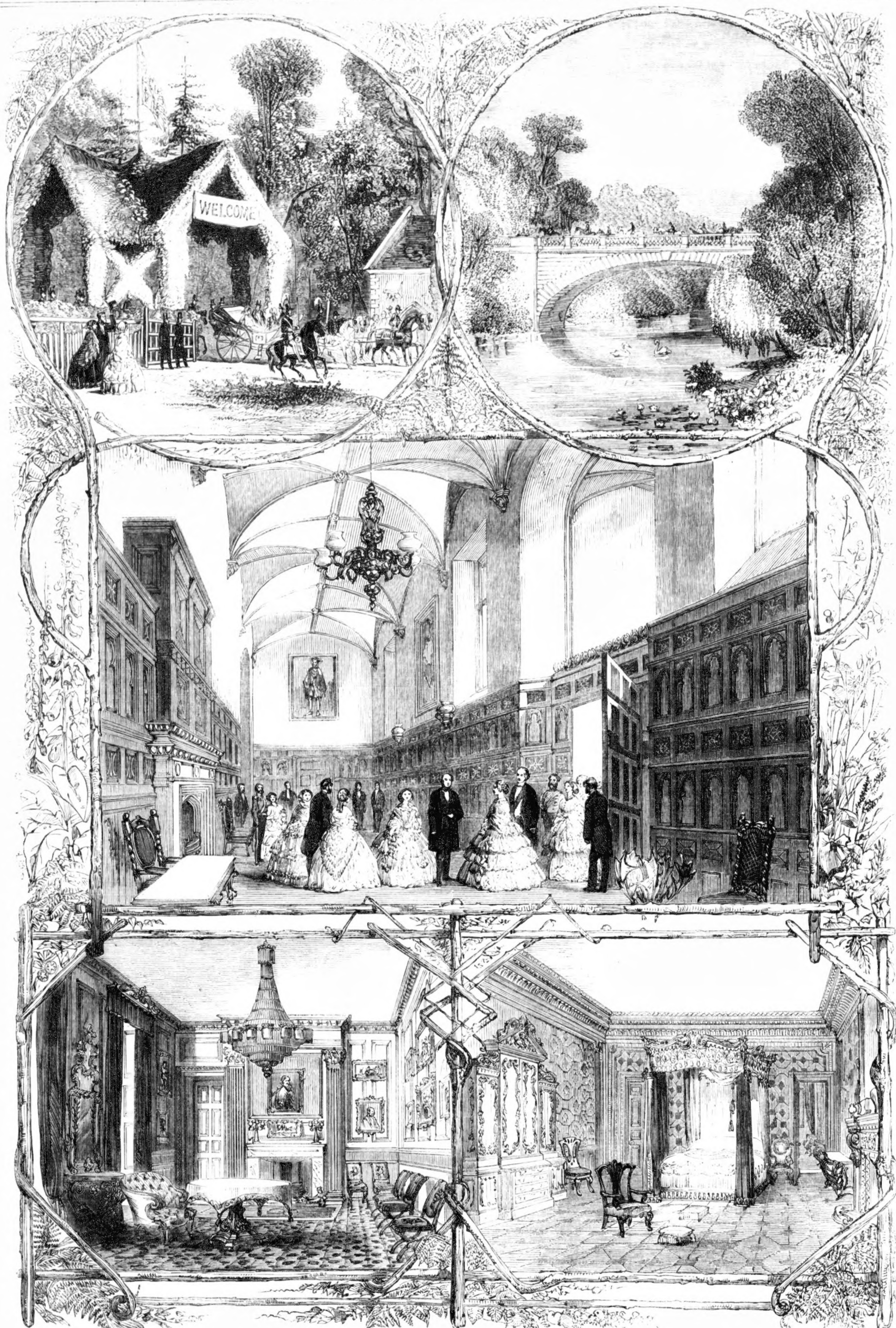
This statement is a malignant falsehood. Mr. Rutledge has never been dismissed from any office he may have held at the London Hospital. Mr. Rutledge has merely attended an inquest-room for the purpose of giving scientific evidence in reference to the cause of death of patients connected with the London Hospital; and the charge of "flippant and unbecoming conduct" indicates a sad condition of the moral faculties of the author of such a contemptible calumny.

Mr. Rutledge twice received a gold medal from the Governors of the London Hospital for an exhibition of "zeal, talent, and humanity towards the patients." He also received from the House Committee of the London Hospital, at the expiration of his period of office as house-surgeon at that institution, upon the recommendation of the senior surgeons of the hospital, a certificate for the zeal and attention he had displayed in the performance of his duties.

The editor of a newspaper wields extensive power. It is his duty to correct the evil doings of the bad; but at the same time, care should be taken to prevent the infliction of any injury upon those who deserve well of their country, and have a right to expect the commendation of a discerning public.

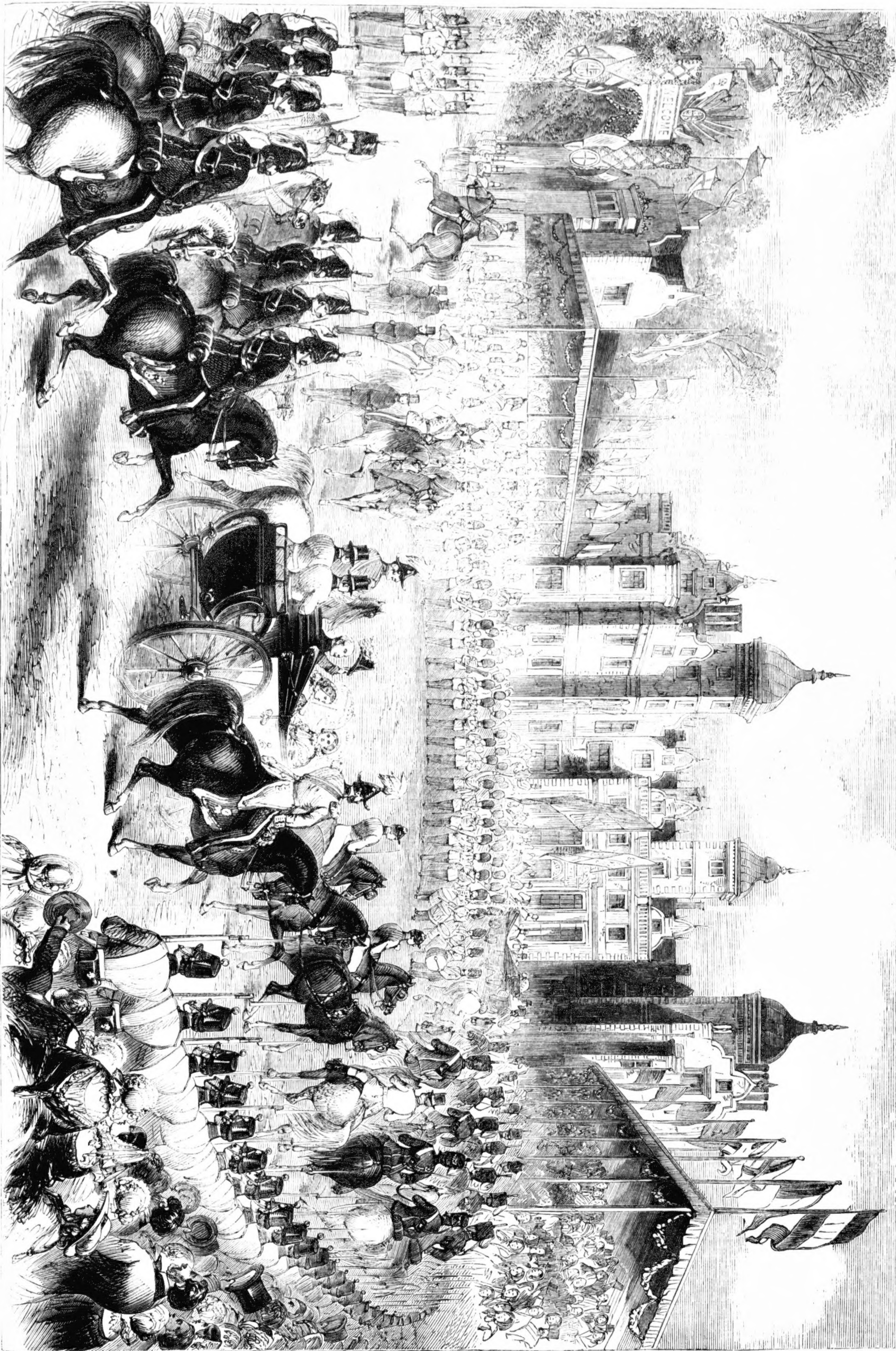
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
T. E. RUTLEDGE,  
Late Senior House-Surgeon of the London Hospital.





ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE DEER-PARK, STONELEIGH. 2. HER MAJESTY CROSSING THE BRIDGE AT STONELEIGH. 3. THE HALL, STONELEIGH ABBEY: HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL. 4. THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE DRAWING-ROOM, STONELEIGH ABBEY. 5. HER MAJESTY'S BED-ROOM, STONELEIGH ABBEY.





THE ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT ASTON HALL.



## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has conferred the honour of knighthood upon William Rae, Esq., M.D., Companion of the Bath, and Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets; and upon James Prior, Esq., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, Royal Navy.

THE PRINCE CONSORT opened, on Friday week, the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead, which is in some straits for money. This charity provides—first, for girls who have lost both parents; secondly, girls who have lost their mothers; thirdly, girls who have lost their fathers; fourthly, girls who are left destitute, but whose parents are still living.

HER MAJESTY will give another concert at Buckingham Palace before the close of the season. The music will be of a sacred character.

DON MIGUEL, in a recent manifesto, asserts his "rights" to the throne of Portugal.

IN BORING AN ARTESIAN WELL IN STOCKTON, California, the borer struck a red wood stump, 250 feet below the surface of the ground, and more than 250 feet below the level of the Pacific Ocean.

THE ELEVATION OF SIR JOHN YARDE BULLER to the peerage is again announced.

QUEEN CHRISTINA, with her husband and children, are again occupying Consul Bonaparte's old country seat at Malmaison.

A YOUNG WOMAN, at Gibraltar, recently destroyed herself by swallowing lucifer matches.

A CHURCH-RATE has been rejected in Wakefield by a large majority.

A CHAPLAIN in the UNITED STATES NAVY, writing from St. Helena, says that in the room where Napoleon died there is now a thrashing machine in operation, and in his bed-chamber stalls for horses.

THE CHURCH OF THE MADONNE, Marseilles, has been destroyed by fire. A number of girls, who were in the school-rooms attached, escaped with difficulty.

M. DE PEKE has been at last removed to Paris. He bore the fatigue of the journey with little inconvenience.

DAMAGE TO THE EXTENT OF 100,000 FRANCES was caused by fire at Monplaisir, near Lyons, last week.

PROFESSOR OWEN has been elected Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. The salary is about £100 per annum; the duties, the delivery of twelve lectures annually. The chair is usually held for three years.

A "GREAT INDIA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY" is proposed—capital, £1,000,000. The proposal is to construct a line, on Mr. Allan's patent, from Falmouth to Bombay, via Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, and thence by the Red Sea to Aden and Bombay.

MR. CHARLES READE has now a new novel on the stocks.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS starts on a provincial tour of readings about the first week in August.

IN NORTH CAROLINA, recently, a Mr. Bartlett, convicted of bigamy, was sentenced to be branded on the left cheek with the letter B, to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, to be imprisoned thirty days, and then to receive thirty-nine lashes more, before his release.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, as Lord-President of the Council, held a conversation at the South Kensington Museum on Saturday evening, to which the whole of the members of both Houses of Parliament were specially invited. It was very numerously attended.

SEVERAL SEVERE SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE were experienced at Caliao, on the 11th of May.

MR. PHILIP JAMES BAILEY, the author of "Festus," announces, through Messrs. Chapman and Hall, a new poem, entitled, "The Age: Politics, Poetry, and Criticism; a Colloquial Satire."

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT has decided that the system of artillery invented by the Emperor Napoleon III. shall be adopted in his army. The Viceroy's forces have been fixed for the present year at 15,000 men.

THE SHARES IN THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY are quoted £550 to £600 (£1,000 paid).

SIR HENRY LYTON BULWER, English Ambassador at Constantinople, has left Paris to proceed to his post.

A CONFLAGRATION IN BUK, province of Posen, Prussia, a few nights ago, destroyed the town-hall, and about one hundred houses, and reduced one hundred and twenty families to misery.

SIR PHILIP CRAWFORD was buried in a coffin of Irish oak, around which was plastered a thick coating of Roman cement. The whole was then placed within another oak coffin, covered with black cloth.

THE CLIMATE OF LONDON does not suit Marshal Pelissier, it is said; and his return to Paris, therefore, is considered probable. But perhaps the gallant Marshal's meeting with the Duc D'Aumale may have something to do with it.

A SUBMARINE CABLE is to be laid from Weymouth to Alderney, Jersey, and Guernsey.

COLONEL VERDUGO, who was stabbed in a street at Madrid some weeks ago, and whose life was for some time in danger, has almost entirely recovered.

THE GREAT METHODIST LEADER, DR. Jabez BUNTING, died on Wednesday week, at his house in Myddleton Square, Islington. He was eighty years old; and had been a minister for fifty-nine years.

THE OVERCROWDING OF TROOPS IN CHATHAM BARRACKS having, apparently, led to an outbreak of measles and small-pox, the authorities have combated the evil by erecting an hospital-tent on an open piece of ground.

ARY SCHEFFER, the great painter, died on the 15th inst. He had just returned to Paris from England, where he attended the funeral of the Duchess of Orleans.

A PROSECUTION has been instituted against nineteen persons in the department of the Nord, for having got up a mock procession, ridiculing the elevation of the Host, on the last Fête Dieu.

EARL GRANVILLE will preside at the anniversary festival of Old Etonians, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, July 7.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE remaining arches of old Rochester Bridge has been successfully accomplished.

A VALUABLE COAL-FIELD is said to have been discovered in the Durham county, Toronto.

THE DUKE OF MODENA declines to allow any of his subjects to wear the St. Helena medal.

MR. JOHN SHAKESPEARE, who gave £5,000 for the purchase and preservation of the poet's house at Avon, died last week, at the age of eighty-three.

A VERY PRETTY LADY stopped one of the Boston horse carts the other day, got in, and proceeded to give the driver a tremendous thrashing. She afterwards explained that he was her husband, and had loved some one else, not wisely, but too well.

THE BRADFORD CHORAL FESTIVAL SOCIETY have received her Majesty's command to appear at Buckingham Palace on Monday. On the following day they will give a concert in St. James's Hall.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN has shown us a new way out of the world. He placed a packet of gunpowder in his mouth, and then fired it. The result was not so satisfactory as was expected, we fear; for the poor gentleman was not killed on the spot, but expired some time after, in much agony.

A HAIL-STORM has done damage in Derbyshire. At Chatsworth, the destruction of glass in the conservatories, &c., is estimated at several thousand pounds.

SEVERAL DEATHS occurred last week from lightning and from sun-stroke.

THE GERMAN JOURNALS have an "on dit" that Prince Alfred will shortly repair to Berlin to enter the first regiment of the Guard, in order to become acquainted with the Prussian military service.

PROFESSOR STERNDALE BENNETT has seceded from his position in the Royal Academy of Music, and has requested his name may be withdrawn from the list of Honorary Associates.

THREE YOUNG NOBLEMEN from SENEGAL, of the brightest ebony tint, have arrived from that French colony, and have entered the military academy of St. Cyr.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, SENIOR, has left Paris on a visit to Count Gregory Mesorodko, gentleman of the Chamber to the Emperor of Russia. The Count is reported to be enormously rich.

"OUR LAST WEEK'S CONSUMPTION OF PAPER," says the "Times," "was 1,350 reams, which at 8lb. the ream, gives 47,252 duty, or upwards of £38,000 a year. This is a very large contribution to the State from one manufacturer of an article of universal necessity."

THE SYDNEY EMPIRE, on the plea of self-preservation, advocates the passing of a law prohibiting the emigration from China to the gold-diggings.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN are to be embarked for India before the 13th inst.

PROFESSOR AIRY'S SON has been fined 20s. for bathing in the reservoir of Greenwich Park. It was stated that it would cost £40 to empty and refill the reservoir.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

Two new readings have been added to Mr. Charles Dickens's series. One, which is entitled "Little Dombey," is a selection from the reader's novel of "Dombey and Son," and is composed solely of those passages in which the child Paul plays a principal part. Wonderful are the phases of dreamy child-life herein depicted, quaint scholastic reminiscences—word-photographs which bring their own school-days, those days of saddest memory, before the reader's mind. At one of these readings I saw my own detested pedagogue present, but it was not at "Little Dombey." He had most likely read the book, and dared not have the mirror held up before his own unpleasant nature. All the school characters were admirable and utterly distinct; the ghostly Mrs. Pipchin, the sonorous Dr. Blimber, the wiry Cornelia, the chuckle-headed, kind-hearted, deep-voiced Toots, illustrated by their reader's voice and manner, were all real and recognisable personages. The interest—which, during the whole of the second part, is of a painful nature—culminates in the death of the child; and the sobs of the audience—I saw the first dramatic critic of the day with his head buried in his hands, and nothing but his hair visible above his pocket-handkerchief—the sobs of the audience bear testimony to the sweet pathos of the story and the dramatic talent of the reader.

The other reading is a collection of stories, and consequently loses the sustained interest of a narrative. It is composed of "The Poor Traveller," "Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn," and "Mrs. Gamp," and, of the three, the palm is carried off by the Boots. The story of the little children who run away to get married, excellent in itself, is rendered doubly humorous by the peculiar chuckling tone in which it is delivered by the narrator. It was curious to notice the eagerness with which, in the Gamp reading, the audience waited for the mention of Mrs. Harris's name, and the burst of laughter and applause which greeted it: such an exhibition of feeling as this is the greatest recognition of Mr. Dickens's popularity.

The commercial-literary world will learn with interest that Mr. Morris Evans, the author of "The Commercial Crisis of 1847-48," has a similar book in the press on the crisis of this year. No man could be more fitted for such a work than Mr. Evans, who was long the comrade of Mr. Sampson on the "Times," and is, or was very recently, the monetary article writer on the "Herald."

The "Saturday Review" falls foul of the "Merchant of Venice" as a play. It qualifies Lord Verisopht's admission that Shakespeare was a "clayey man," by holding with the literary gentleman at the Crumple's supper, that "Bill was an adapter, and pretty well he adapted too, considering." But really the reviewer is in error when he talks about "the vulgar persecuting spirit in which Portia announces the compulsory conversion of Shylock." It is Antonio by whom the conversion is insisted on.

Next week the "Literary Gazette" makes its appearance for about the fifth time with an infusion of new blood, as it is styled. Whether Mr. Shirley Brooks, the new editor, will succeed in raising the falling fortunes of this once celebrated literary property, time alone can determine.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

PRINCESS'S—MADAME RISTORI—GOSSIP.

If the hot weather does not keep you from every closed-in gas-lit theatre, go to the Princess's! The visit will repay you for the extra heat, and in after years you will be sorry to have missed the spectacle for the sake of a little temporary inconvenience. The "Merchant of Venice," as revived by Mr. Kean, is the culmination of a series of triumphs. The antiquarian research and the elegant fancy which, separately, have lent their aid to the success of other revivals, are in this combined; before our eyes is the Venice of the day: no dull theatrical "street scene" with a pair of "flats" and a couple of "wings," which in their time have represented Rome, Mantua, Verona, or not improbably have stood for "Bath" in the "Rivals," but admirably painted representations of each best known spot in the City of the Sea, swarming with life, health and activity. Gondolas with their lounging occupants cross and recross the scene, bridges span the canal, leading from the footlights to a perspective whence issue the merriest of Carnival masquers. The trial scene is magnificent, giving one the notion of a Court of Justice, with its high roof, long windows, and frescoed walls, its raised dais for the Doge and Senators, its foreground filled with advocates and their clerks, ushers and other officers. There is a reality about the whole affair which has a great charm, and this reality is carried out in the acting. For the first time in my life I began to feel that Antonio was really an ill-used man, and a person vested with some interest: hitherto he and all the other personages of the play had been simply sticks for Shylock to bully or Portia to harangue; but in the trial scene as now given at the Princess's, the interest is excited to that pitch that when the first whet of Shylock's knife rings through the court, and when the jailer seizes Antonio for the purpose of baring his breast, a thrill of horror runs through the audience akin to that created by the commencement of the duel in the "Corsican Brothers."

Mr. Kean's Shylock is his finest Shakesperian performance—better even than his Hamlet. From the first you see his fixed hatred to all Christians, and to Antonio in particular. Not even the chance of a good bargain (though it causes his Jewish nature to deliberate an instant) can turn him from his purpose, and his forced joviality and banter with Antonio and Bassanio does not blind you to the hatred which has prompted him to the bargain he would make light of. Mr. Kean's whole performance was most excellent; to my mind, the best portion of it is perhaps the beginning of the last scene, when it first begins to dawn upon him that the young Doctor of Laws is likely to prove his friend: his air of confidence and of respect as then exhibited towards Portia was admirable. Among professional persons, Mrs. Kean's representation of Portia has always been regarded as the best on the stage; it has not deteriorated. Oh that some of our clergymen and public speakers would take a "course of Princess's," for the mere sake of studying elocution, as shown by Mrs. Kean in the speech about the quality of mercy! it would be worth their while.

Mr. Walter Lacy makes a very pleasant Gratiano. His first speeches to the Jew are delivered in a low tone of voice, as though he felt he dared not to say all he felt in such an august presence; but afterwards, when he finds that the Court is with him, he bursts out with all his accustomed vigour. This appeared to me the true and sensible reading of the part.

All honour to Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, the scenic artists. The enchanting scene of the second act, by the last-named gentleman, is a remarkable specimen of colour and stage effect.

Three Italian operas not being sufficient at once in London, Madame Ristori and an Italian troupe are acting at the St. James's. The great tragedienne has appeared as Lady Macbeth and Medea, characters she had already performed, and as Phèdre. That in the last-named character she acted with taste, energy, and judgment, that her declamation was most melodious and her poses most elegant and classic, it is impossible to deny; but to compare her with Rachel in the same character is absurd. Her whole performance was undoubtedly moulded on Rachel's, but never approached it in depth or passion. The attendance at the theatre has been wretched in the extreme.

At the Surrey Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are Irish-boying and Yankee-galing it for the delectation of the transients; and the Adelphi company are amusing the northern denizens of the metropolis at Sadler's Wells.

Benefits show the approaching close of the theatrical season. Mr. Emden, co-manager of the Olympic, takes his on July 3rd, and Mr. Buckstone his on July 10th, when the Haymarket closes.

Messrs. Howes and Cusling have left the Alhambra, and a new equestrian troupe, under the direction of Mr. Wallet, has arrived.

A BAND OF PIRATES, eighteen in number, is said to be lurking between Samos and Cos.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE best musical news of the week is, first, that Madame Titiens is not going back just yet to Vienna, and secondly, that Madame Persani has just appeared at Drury Lane (in the "Puritani"). The latest assumption of the Viennese prima donna is Lucrezia Borgia. Her first scenes are not quite worthy of her, and she produces but little effect in the first finale (the scene with the masks), in which Grisi is so grand. But nothing can be finer than her "M'odi, ah m'odi," and the whole of her dying scene is a magnificent piece of tragic acting. The cast of this opera is quite worthy of her Majesty's Theatre in its very best days. Giuglini is the Gennaro, Albani the Orsini, Beletti the Alphonso, and Titiens the Lucrezia. At the Royal Italian Opera, the Gennaro is Neri Baraldi, a promising singer, but no more; while the Orsini is Dadié, a cultivated singer of the second class.

"Martha" is to be played at Covent Garden on Saturday, and we hope this really magnificent establishment will at last obtain something like a success. The list of the company certainly includes some admirable names, but, like the army of a despotic country, which looks so well upon paper, there appears to be a constantly-recurring difficulty about bringing them into the field—that is to say, on to the stage. Gardoni, Neri Baraldi, Zelger, and Madame Marai, however, seem always ready.

What is the meaning of the word "perfunctory"? Does it not imply the performance of duties merely for the sake of getting through them—in other words, lasty, superficial, unconscientious, or, at all events, incomplete performance? We believe that, in the "Musical World," this magnificent polysyllable is used as signifying anything to which the "Musical World" may happen to object, and we find, to our horror, that the stigma of "perfunctory" has been applied to some remarks which we published last week on the subject—not of Rubinstein, but of Rubinstein's critics. Which among these were right, and which were wrong, we did not undertake to say; but we informed our readers that the pianist in question was to play at Mr. Benedict's concert on the following Monday, when, for half they would have to pay at the Philharmonic, they could hear him, and judge for themselves.

Now, what do our readers suppose the "Musical World" has discovered from our remarks and recommendation as given above? That we had some pecuniary interest in Mr. Benedict's concert, (which we hadn't); or that we are no judge of pianoforte playing (which, as we will prove to the "Musical World," we are); or that we are a Russian at heart (which we are in one sense, and not in another). As to pianoforte playing, the only performers for whom we have ever expressed any very extraordinary admiration in these columns are Professor Bennett, Miss Arabella Goddard, and Madame Szaravady (W. Chausse). Now, since the "Musical World" has said that each of these pianists is an admirable pianist, therefore they are admirable pianists; and therefore we had a right to admire them without fear of being taunted by our esteemed contemporary with want of judgment. As to what we are "at heart," we can only say that we think neither better nor worse of a man on account of his having been born a few leagues further north-east than ourselves; that a fine sonata is a fine sonata, whether played by an Englishman or a Russian, provided only it be played well; and that to care about the nationality of a great artist appears to us about as reasonable as to inquire whether he has been vaccinated or has had the measles. In music, which is at once a universal language and a universal literature, such distinctions are especially out of place.

To speak of the concert at last, the only pianoforte music that was heard after all was a performance on three pianofortes, accompanied by the orchestra. MM. Benedict, Rubinstein, and Alois Schmidt, were the executants. The three pianos were placed together, so as to form one huge monster à trois queues, and on this the three gentlemen operated in their very best style. The two Germans gave it the schlag, while the Russian gave it the knout, and for a time the cause of despotism triumphed. It must have been terrible for the monster, but it was worse for the audience. What can be more disagreeable than two pianos? Manifestly, three; and to have three pianos all at once, however grand the music that has been composed for them, is really "not a thing to be desired." The value of the piano as a single instrument can scarcely be over-estimated. Lending itself less to expression than any other, it is, at the same time, the only one, except the organ and that hybrid the harmonium, for which a composer can write as for the orchestra. But directly the piano is accompanied, its inferiority of tone becomes painfully evident; and when two or three pianos are heard together, instead of grandeur, the result is confusion. Twenty violins played in unison may sound like one, and the music of an entire orchestra may seem to be the effect of a single marvellous instrument; but between pianos there is no sympathy. They have neither heart nor soul.

The vocalists at Mr. Benedict's concert were present in great force. There was Madame Viardot, who looked as well as she sung; and Mdlle. Piccolomini who looked even better. There was Mdlle. Titiens, whom the "Athenæum," with its characteristic excess of knowledge, insists on calling Tietjens, in spite of herself; and who insists upon dressing with such admirable taste in spite of the "Athenæum." There was Madame Albani with her rich contralto, and her portly figure; and there was Miss Louisa Pyne (than whom no Italian has a more flexible voice or a more agile execution), with her delicate soprano, and her slender form. The concert began at half-past one. We left the theatre late in the afternoon, and, among numerous other performances, there was still an opera and a half to be played. However, it was all over the next evening, and the representation of "Lucrezia Borgia" was not in any way interfered with. But it must have been a near thing.

One of the most extraordinary exhibitions in London (its success being even more extraordinary than the thing itself) is the entertainment given by the Christy Minstrels. It is not (as the "Musical World" might suppose) that we bear any ill-will to the African, though we confess we do feel rather humiliated by the reflection that, after all, the minstrels of Christy are "men and brothers;" but we really think the English might content themselves with protesting against the nigger being stifled in a slave-ship or flogged to death on a plantation, without troubling themselves about his unseemly music and his idiotic mirth. We have no doubt the Christy Minstrels are very like niggers, and one or two of them have a decided talent for a certain kind of the very lowest comedy—namely, burlesque pantomime. But "tousjours pantaloon" is anything but diverting. Columbine may go on dancing for ever, and even the active mirth of Clown may amuse for a certain time. But the passive, inane, drivelling absurdities of Pantaloon soon weary us, and the caperings of an old nigger, even though he be evidently afflicted with paralysis of the brain, are quite saddening after the first irresistible laugh produced by his grotesqueness and originality has faded away. It is true these imitation-sable vocalists attempt to relieve the vile monotony of their buffooneries by the occasional introduction of "sentimental" airs. But the alternative is almost worse than the disease. The sentimental airs do not rise above what, in unæsthetic language, is termed spooneyism. We should not have said so much about these poor blacks, were it not for the fact that they are immensely successful. We do not blame them, but we are astonished that the public flock to see them as they still continue to do. After that, ought one to be surprised to see the pit of the Royal Italian Opera half-empty?—as we have seen it, even when the "Huguenots" was being performed, with Mario and Grisi in the principal parts.

Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Guerrabella, and a large number of other eminent vocalists, will sing at Madame Sala's concert on Wednesday next, and Mr. Albert Smith is also to appear in a portion of his entertainment. Madame Guerrabella, a young singer, with an admirable soprano and a perfect method, has just arrived from Italy; and Mr. Albert Smith, whose qualities are sufficiently well known without our saying anything at all about them here, is just about to start for China. Nothing is so interesting as to hear an artist who has just arrived, except perhaps, to hear one who is just going to leave us for a long period.



## THE ART OF TAMING HORSES.

BY J. S. RAREY, THE CELEBRATED HORSE TAMER.

THE THREE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF MY THEORY, FOUND ON THE LEADING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HORSE.

*First.*—That he is so constituted by nature that he will not offer resistance to any demand made of him which he fully comprehends, if made in a way consistent with the laws of his nature.

*Second.*—That he has no consciousness of his strength beyond his experience, and can be handled according to our will without force.

*Third.*—That we can, in compliance with the laws of his nature, by which he examines all things new to him, take any object, however frightful, around, over, or on him, that does not inflict pain, without causing him to fear.

To take these assertions in order, I will first give you some of the reasons why I think he is naturally obedient, and will not offer resistance to anything fully comprehended. The horse, though possessed of some faculties superior to man's, being deficient in reasoning powers, has no knowledge of right or wrong, of free will and independent government, and knows not of any imposition practised upon him, however unreasonable these impositions may be. Consequently, he cannot come to any decision as to what he should or should not do, because he has not the reasoning faculties of man to argue the justice of the thing demanded of him. If he had, taking into consideration his superior strength, he would be anxious to run as a servant, to have him in proportion to his strength, and he will demand of the green fields for his recreation, where he will roam at leisure, leaving the right of servitude to all. God has wisely formed his nature so that it can be operated upon by the knowledge of man as to the dictates of his will, and he might well be termed an unconscious, submissive servant. This truth we can see verified in every day's experience by the abuses practised upon him. Any one who chooses to be so cruel, can mount the noble steed, and run him as he drops with fatigue, or as is often the case with the more stupid, falls dead beneath his rider. If he had the power to reason, could he not vault and pitch his rider, rather than suffer him to run to death? Or would he consent to carry at all the vain impostor, who, with but a cruel whip, is trying to impose on his rights and equally innocent sufferer? But, truly for us, he has no consciousness of his position, or that of his condition except a natural repugnance to the violation of the laws of his nature. Consequently, when he is treated, it is to his advantage.

Then, we can come to the conclusion that if a horse is not taken in a way of violence with the laws of his nature, he will do anything we wish him to do, without offering any other resistance.

*Second.* The fact of the horse's nature, on each of the amount of strength can be proved to the satisfaction of any one. For instance, a remark as the same common, and that is similar to your condition. One person says to another, "I think I will have there a specimen of the amount of his strength, his owner would have no business with him in that vehicle, such light robes and harness, too; if he knew, he could snap the harness in a minute, and be as free as the air." "But," says the other, "that horse yonder, that is pining and fretting to get out, that is just leaving him, if he knew his strength, he would not remain long fastened to that bit harness, much against his will, by a strap that would not resist his powerful weight and strength than a cotton thread would bind a strong man."

Things made common by every-day occurrence, are not thought of as anything wonderful. Like the ignorant man who looks at the different phases of the moon, you look at these things as he looks at her different phases, without troubling your mind with the question, "Why are the things so?" What would be the condition of the world if all our minds lay dormant? If men did not think, reason, and act, our undisturbed, slumbering intellects would not excel the imbecility of the brute; we should live in chaos, hardly aware of our existence. And yet, with all our activity of mind, we daily pass by unobserved that which would be wonderful if philosophised and reasoned upon; and with the same inconsistency wonder at that which a little consideration, reason, and philosophy would make but a simple affair.

*Third.* He will allow any object, however frightful in appearance, to come around, over, or on him, that does not inflict pain. We know, from a natural course of reasoning, that there has never been an effect without a cause, and we infer from this that there can be no action, either in animate or inanimate matter, without there first being some cause to produce it. And from this self-evident fact we know that there is some cause for every impulse or movement of either mind or matter, and that this law governs every action or movement of the animal kingdom. Then, according to this theory, there must be some cause before fear can exist; and, if fear exists from the effect of imagination, and not from the infliction of real pain, it can be removed by complying with those laws of nature by which the horse examines an object, and determines upon its innocency or harm.

A log or stump by the roadside may be, in the imagination of the horse, some great beast about to pounce upon him; but after you take him up to it and let him stand by it a little while, and touch it with his nose, and go through his process of examination, he will not care anything more about it. And the same principle and process will have the same effect with any other object, however frightful in appearance, in which there is no harm. Take a boy that has been frightened by a false face, or any other object that he could not comprehend at once; but let him take that face or object in his hands and examine it, and he will not care anything more about it. This is a demonstration of the same principle.

With this introduction to the principles of my theory, I shall next attempt to teach you how to put it into practice; and, whatever instructions may follow you can rely on, as having been proven practically by my own experiments. And knowing from experience just what obstacles I have met with in handling bad horses, I shall try to anticipate them for you, and assist you in surmounting them, by commencing with the first steps to be taken with the colt, and accompanying you through the whole task of breaking.

**HOW TO SUCCEED IN GETTING THE COLT FROM PASTURE.**  
Go to the pasture and walk round the whole herd quietly, and at such a distance as not to cause them to scare and run. Then approach them very slowly, and if they stick up their heads and seem to be frightened, hold on till they become quiet, so as not to make them run before you are close enough to drive them in the direction you want to them to go. And when you begin to drive, do not flourish your arms or halloo, but gently follow them, still leaving the direction free for them that you wish them to take. Thus taking advantage of their ignorance, you will be able to get them into the pound as easily as the hunter drives the quails into his net. For, if they have always run in the pasture unscared for (as many horses do in prairie countries and on large plantations), there is no reason why they should not be as wild as the sportsman's birds, and require the same gentle treatment, if you want to get them without trouble; for the horse, in its natural state, is as wild as any of the undomesticated animals, though more easily tamed than the most of them.

**HOW TO STABLE A COLT WITHOUT TROUBLE.**  
The next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

the next step will be, to get the horse into a stable or shed. This should be done as quietly as possible, so as not to excite any suspicion in the horse of any danger befalling him. The best way to do this, is to lead a gentle horse to the stable first and hitch him, and then gradually walk around the colt and let him go in of his own accord. It is almost impossible to get men who have never practised this principle to go slowly and considerably enough about it. Let me know that the handling a wild horse, above all other things, is that good old adage true, that "haste makes waste;" that is, to move may frighten your horse, and make him think it is a trap, and he will not be good policy unless you knew

to say that these articles must first be applied to the horse's nose before you attempt to break him, in order to operate successfully.

Now, reader, can you, or any one else, give one single reason how sent can convey any idea to the horse's mind of what we want him to do? If not, then, of course strong scents of any kind are of no account in taming the unbroken horse. For, everything that we get him to do of his own accord, without force, must be accomplished by some means of conveying our ideas to his mind. I say to my horse, "Go-long!" and he goes; "Ho!" and he stops; because these two words, of which he has learned the meaning by the tap of the whip and the pull of the rein that first accompanied them, convey the two ideas to his mind of go and stop.

Faucher, or no one else, can ever teach the horse a single thing by the means of scent alone.

How long do you suppose a horse would have to stand and smell a bottle of oil before he would learn to bend his knee and make a bow at your bidding, "Go yonder and bring your hat," or "Come here and lie down." Thus you see the absurdity of trying to break or tame the horse by the means of receipts for articles to smell at, or medicine to give him, of any kind whatever.

The only science that has ever existed in the world, relative to the breaking of horses, that has been of any account, is that true method which takes them in their native state, and improves their intelligence. **POWELL'S SYSTEM OF APPROACHING THE COLT.**

But, before we go further, I will give you Willis J. Powell's system of approaching a wild colt, as given by him in a work published in Europe, about the year 1811, on the "Art of Taming Wild Horses." He says, "A horse is gentled by his secret in from two to sixteen hours." The time I have most commonly employed has been from four to six hours. I go on to say, "Cause your horse to be put in a small yard, stable, or room. If in a stable or room, it ought to be large, and give him some exercise with the halter before you lead him to the class which appears only to fear man, and to be gentle. If you gently into the stable, room, or yard, where the horse is, it will naturally run from you, and frequently stop to look back at you. You must walk about extremely slow and steady, and whenever he turns his head towards you, you must do in a short time, say in a quarter or half-an-hour, to be much longer without turning towards me, when he turns his head, hold out your left hand and stand perfectly still, keeping your eyes upon the horse's motions, if he makes any. If the horse does not seem to advance as slowly as possible, and without always holding out your left hand, without any other means than what nature put in it." If the horse does not seem to advance towards him, stop, and remain perfectly still until he is quiet. Remain a few moments in this condition, and then advance again in the same slow and almost imperceptible manner. Take notice, if the horse stirs, stop, without changing your position. It is very uncommon for the horse to stir more than once after you begin to advance, yet there are exceptions. He generally keeps his eyes steadfast on you, until you get near enough to touch him on the forehead. When you are thus near to him, raise slowly, and by degrees, your hand, and let it come in contact with that part just above the nostrils, as lightly as possible. If the horse flinches or starts, repeat with great rapidity these light strokes upon the forehead, going a little further up towards his ears by degrees, and descending with the same rapidity until he will let you handle his forehead all over. Now let the strokes be repeated with more force over all his forehead, descending by lighter strokes to each side of his head, until you can handle that part with equal facility. Then touch in the same light manner, making your hands and fingers play around the lower part of the horse's ears, coming down now and then to his forehead, which may be looked upon as the helm that governs all the rest.

Having succeeded in handling his ears, advance towards the neck, with the same precautions, and in the same manner; observing always to augment the force of the strokes whenever the horse will permit it. Perform the same on both sides of the neck, until he lets you take it in your arms without flinching.

Proceed in the same progressive manner to the sides, and then to the back of the horse. Every time the horse shows any nervousness, return immediately to the forehead as the true standard, patting him with your hands, and thence rapidly to where you had already arrived, always gaining ground a considerable distance farther on every time this happens. The head, ears, neck, and body being thus gentled, proceed from the back to the root of the tail. This must be managed with dexterity, as a horse is never to be depended on that is skittish about the tail. Let your hand fall lightly and rapidly on that part next to the body a minute or two, and then you will begin to give it a slight pull upwards every quarter of a minute. At the same time you continue this handling of him, augment the force of the strokes as well as the raising of the tail, until you can raise it and handle it with the greatest ease, which commonly happens in a quarter of an hour in most horses, in others almost immediately, and in some much longer. It now remains to handle all his legs; from the tail come back again to the head, handle it well, as likewise the ears, breast, neck, &c., speaking now and then to the horse. Begin by degrees to descend to the legs, always ascending and descending, gaining ground every time you descend, until you get to his feet. Talk to the horse in Latin, Greek, French, English, or Spanish, or in any other language you please; but let him hear the sound of your voice, which at the beginning of the operation is not quite so necessary, but which I have always done in making him lift up his feet. "Hold up your foot!" "Lève la pied!" "Alza el pie!" "Aron ton podá," &c., at the same time lift his foot with your hand. He soon becomes familiar with the sounds, and will hold up his foot at command. Then proceed to the hind feet, and go on in the same manner; and in a short time the horse will let you lift them, and even take them up in your arms.

All this operation is no magnetism, no galvanism; it is merely taking away the fear a horse generally has of a man, and familiarising the animal with his master. As the horse doubtless experiences a certain pleasure from this handling, he will soon become gentle under it, and show a very marked attachment to his keeper.

(To be continued.)

**THE COST OF BUILDING WORKHOUSES SINCE 1840** seems to have varied from £1,194 to £120,000; and the annual expense of food and clothing for each inmate in the year 1857-8 ranged from £5 13s. 6d. in Hulton, to £16 in St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster.

**THE ANTIQUE SCULPTURE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM** appears to be in much the same danger as the pictures in the National Gallery. A correspondent writes that he recently saw a man "scrubbing them with some vile compound," to their palpable detriment.

**THE ANNUAL PRESENTATION AT WINDSOR CASTLE OF THE WATERLOO BANNER**, by which Stratfieldsaye is held to the family of the late Duke of Wellington, took place on the 18th inst. The Blenheim estate is held by the Marlborough family on a similar tenure.

**MEXICO** is to take its place in the list of cities which have followed in the wake of London in making "Great Exhibitions." In the Crystal Palace of Munich there is to be collected examples of the art of all Germany during the past century. It is proposed to commence the show in July, and it will probably remain open till October.

**SIR JOHN BOWRING** entered an action for libel against the editor of the Hong-Kong "Daily Press," for asserting that the Ava, which took Lieutenant-General Ashburnham and his staff to Calcutta, was purposely detained for twenty-four hours, in order that a house in which the son of Sir John Bowring was a partner, might reap pecuniary advantages by the private steamer of the firm arriving in Calcutta before the Ava. The defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £100.

**A NEW MAZZINIAN LOAN.**—Accounts from Italy speak of a new loan having been set on foot by Mazzini, the shares for which are designed with great artistic effect, part of the design being a cross surmounted with a crown of thorns, and supported by a cannon and a coffin. The funds arising from the loan are to be left at the disposal of Mazzini, who promises to employ them for European liberty.



## BIRMINGHAM DECORATED FOR HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.

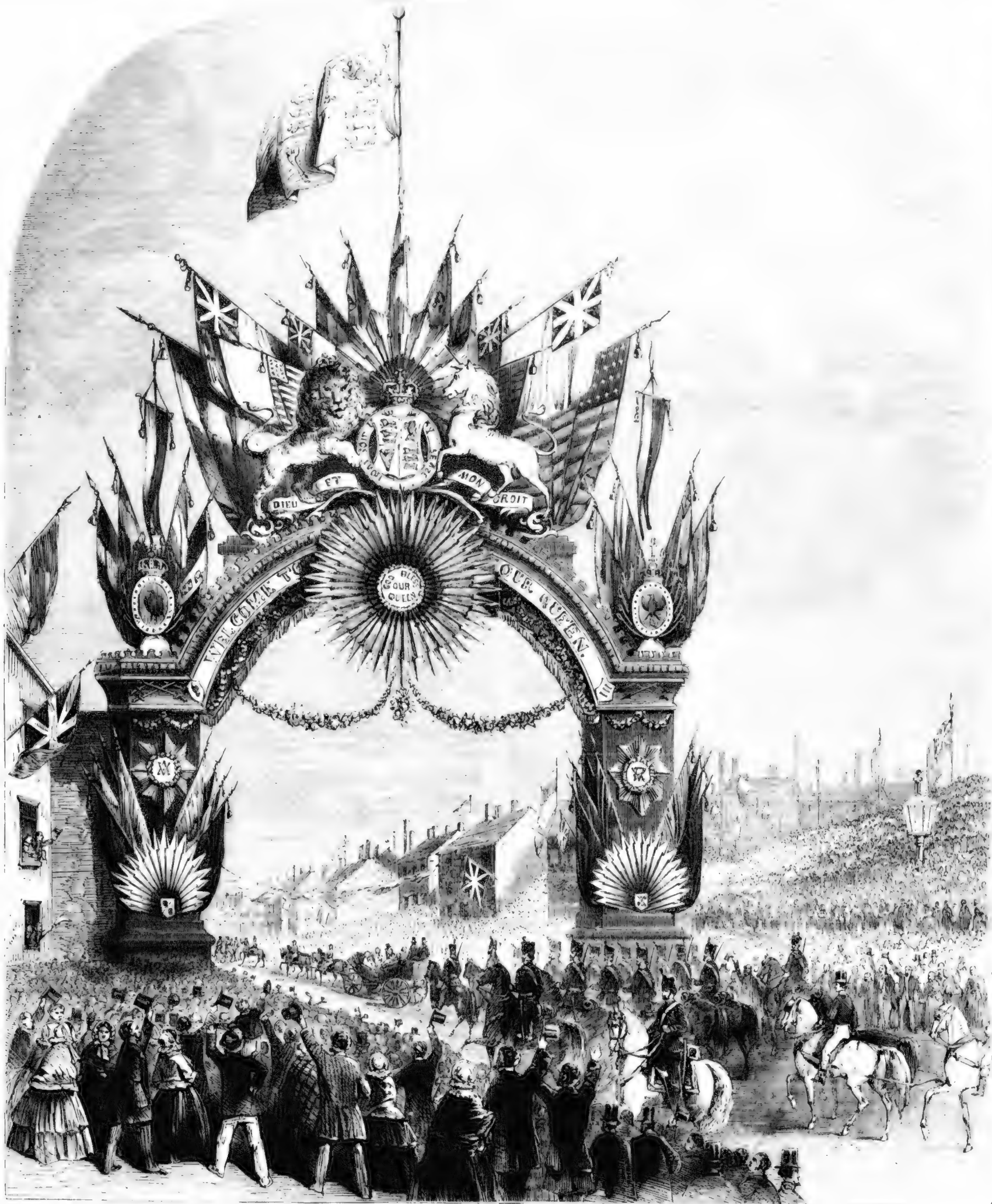
The streets of Birmingham were decorated so handsomely and profusely, in honour of her Majesty's visit last week, that it is but fair to give them some notice in detail. Immediately adjacent to the archway by which her Majesty left the railway station, was erected a triumphal arch. Two white pedestals, in imitation of marble, surmounted by life-size figures of Flora and Terpsichore, formed the columns, the figures being richly gilt. At the back of these was an arrangement of red, white, and blue Union Jacks, gracefully draped. The columns, which were surmounted by the national banners of England and France, and

they were joined across the street by festoons of evergreens and artificial flowers.

The Market-hall was very handsomely decorated, and seemed, in fact, to be one mass of ornamentation. Conspicuous at the top, and crowning all the rest, were the arms of England and a regal star, above which the royal standard floated. Flanking each side, were groups of the flags of France, Prussia, Sardinia, Turkey, Hanover, and other friendly nations. The cornice bore a series of painted lines, flanked by festoons, and below them, in crimson and blue rosettes on a white ground, the words "Welcome," in crimson and blue rosettes on a white ground.

columns were entwined with wreaths and evergreens, and the walls were filled with banners.

Turning out of Great Queen Street, the eye at once met a large elliptic arch, springing from two slender columns of considerable height. The arch itself was composed of a floral network, bearing the letters "V.A." At the junction with New Street a similar arch was erected, the intermediate space being occupied by an arrangement of poles, rising upwards, and joining in the centre of the High Street, at the point of union with New Street, a similar arch. The columns were in imitation of marble.



THE GUN-MAKERS' TROPHY, BIRMINGHAM.

and were surmounted with elegant gilt vases, containing flowers. Out of the latter sprung slender shafts, sustaining the wreaths forming the arch. The apex was marked by a crown in gilt, and from it depended festoons of evergreens and flowers. Pilasters of the same description as those of the arch ran on each side of the street throughout its entire length, and each one was ornamented at the top with a Grecian basket and richly gilt vase containing flowers. From the summits of the poles bearing these adornments where arches of evergreens and flowers of very tasteful design, reaching across the street, and forming in the

aggregate a complete arcade. In addition to this the pillars were hung with rich velvet banners, heavily ornamented with gold and silver.

Commencing at the point where Bull Street diverges from High Street, was a massive triple arch, composed entirely of laurels and evergreens (after the Gothic style), and surmounted by flags. The Monmouth Street end was distinguished in like manner. The intermediate space presented quite an Arcadian appearance, filled as it was with festoons suspended overhead, the wreaths radiating from common centres, at certain distances apart, towards the sides. In Calmore Row

a series of tall slender poles ran along each side of the street, united to each other by festoons of evergreens running longitudinally instead of across the roadway, as in other instances. The tops of the poles were ornamented with an elegant group of flags. The decorations of Ann Street were simple, yet pleasing. It consisted simply of wreaths of evergreens and flowers running in festoons along the parapets of the houses, and large flags arranged at short distances apart, and projecting from the fronts.

The Town Hall, which, "when unadorned's adorned the most," was





TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT KENILWORTH



THE QUEEN PASSING UNDER THE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT LEAMINGTON.

made to join in the general ornamentation. At each corner of the edifice were flagstuffs bearing escutcheons with the royal initials; all round the building were groups of banners and bannerets, springing from the base of each column, with festoons of flowers and evergreens between. At the entrance front the principal decorations were placed. A handsome canopy of white and blue, lined also with colours and with draperies of violet velvet, was raised over the Royal entrance. It was flanked by trophies of flags and banners, with shields bearing the royal arms and the arms of the borough, and surmounted by a crown. The recess of the pediment at both ends of the Hall was filled with an elaborate emblazonment of the royal arms; and upon the apex was raised at each end a lofty flagstaff, some forty feet high. The effect was rather gay than altogether pleasing, although it was heightened by a rich tint of handsome scarlet cloth which lined the whole of the arcade from one end to the other, and the exotic plants and flowers which were dotted down amongst the pillars.

Christ Church looked very well. Its clustering seats, reaching almost to the springing of the spire tower, gaily coloured, roofed and edged with blue, in groups of flags and streamers, had a capital effect.

In Paradise Street, the decorations were on a less extensive scale than other parts of the town in the route of the procession. The Midland Institute was prettily ornamented with wreaths and festoons

of artificial flowers—displayed with much taste, and managed so as not to interfere with the architectural effect of the building itself. On the opposite side, the front of Queen's College was resplendent with flags, &c.; and here a platform had been erected for the accommodation of the pupils and their friends. Several private houses in the street also displayed various kinds of floral and flag decoration; but the crowning achievement was at the offices of the Old Wharf, the front of which was completely covered with laurel and bunting.

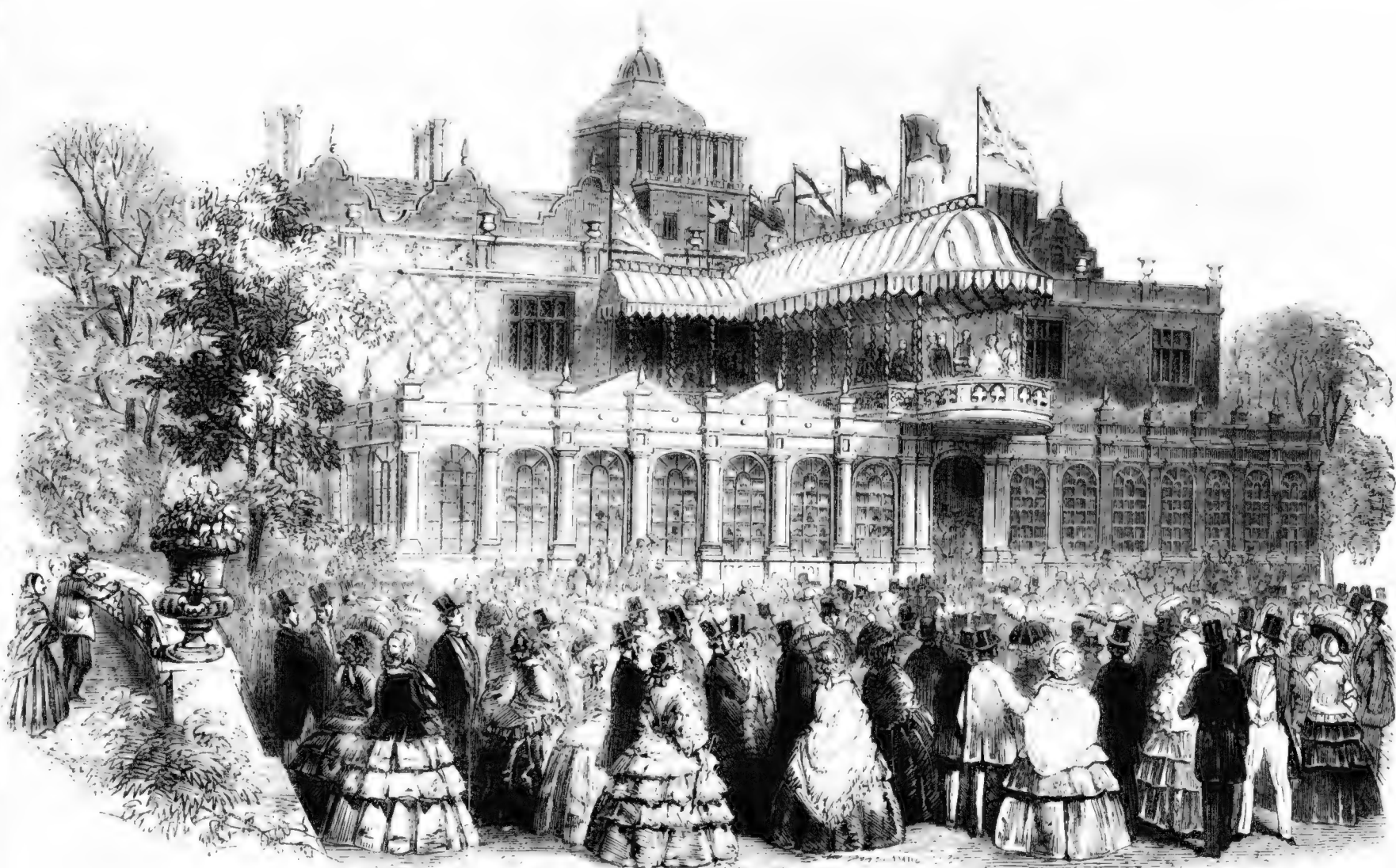
New Street, as became its importance, its proximity to the Town Hall, and its picturesqueness, was handsomely and most profusely decorated. At the end next the Hall were massive pedestals supporting two lions. Behind them, and along each side of the street, were erected a series of elegant poles, alternately gold and white, wreathed with brilliant flowers, each bearing a trophy of flags, draped and surmounted by a flag-staff, crowned by a banneret or streamer. At the junction of the pole with the flag staff a handsome wreath of flowers hung across the street to the opposite pole. The style of decoration is well fitted for the purpose, as it does not impede the view; it aids rather than interferes with private decorations, and it carries the eye along the perspective of the street with a pleasant effect. In addition to this public decoration all the private houses displayed signs of rejoicing. Flags floated from every house top, many of them very rich, and the

effect of the *ensemble* was excellent. The School of Design was hung with wreaths of flowers and evergreens. The Theatre, with its open arcades, was decorated with flags and streamers; and the Grammar School was ornamented between the buttresses with arches of evergreens, above with festoons, and the royal standard floating over all. Some private establishments were also decorated with a very tasteful and liberal hand.

In Dale End, the decorator's art exhausted itself. At the commencement was an ornamental floral design, formed with four pillars having transverse wreaths of flowers and evergreens; at intervals along the street, the same design was carried out, and through its entire length the intermediate spaces were occupied by festoons of evergreens and artificial flowers, suspended from house to house. Many of the private decorations were highly commendable, and flags, if not of all nations, of all colours, were plentiful. The effect thus produced was really charming.

Beyond this point, Stafford Street was roofed in with gay festoons of artificial flowers and evergreens, draped with many coloured flags and banners; not suspended from poles, but hung from the houses on either side of the street.

But the chief feature in the route of the royal progress was, perhaps, the triumphal arch, military trophy, and large gallery, erected by the



HER MAJESTY DECLARING THE PARK AT ASTON OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.



operative gunmakers of Birmingham at Gosta Green. A noble arch of massive proportions, in the Grecian style, measuring to the apex of the flag-staff some 80 feet from the ground, the height to the archivolte being 42 feet, here raised its head, and was the object of almost universal attraction during the entire day. It was in this neighbourhood that the greatest crowds assembled, and the enthusiasm was manifested. The peculiar local and unique character of the beautiful erection, no doubt added greatly to the interest it attracted. The work was painted of a warm stone colour, and at the feet of each pillar was a tastefully arranged star, formed with swords, bayonets, and blunderbuss barrels; surrounding, on the one pillar, the borough arms, and on the other those of Prussia. About the middle of each pillar appeared the royal motto, "V.R.," surrounded by a wreath of laurel, and a star of eight points, formed with swords. An appropriate border decorated the crown of the arch, and beneath them, in gold letters, on a purple ground, was the inscription, "Welcome to our Queen." From the centre of the arch was suspended a magnificent star, 15 feet in diameter, composed of muskets, with fixed bayonets, the points of the star being formed with ramrods. The butts of the muskets rested on a wreath of laurel, enclosing a second motto. At the summit of the arch were the royal arms, 17 feet wide by 10 feet high, brilliantly emblazoned. Above this was another small star, also composed of swords, bayonets, and ramrods, and the whole was surmounted by a magnificent military trophy of the flags of all nations, with banners of lances; while above all waved a large royal standard. Such was the operative gunmakers' manifestation of loyalty, and a very brilliant and appropriate one it was. Our readers may judge of it by our engraving.

In the Aston Road a hundred pillars, graced with festoons and wreaths of flowers and evergreens, and surrounded with flags and streamers of divers gay colours, were erected at intervals along the entire street. For a considerable distance along the road on each side, extended the capacious galleries erected for the children, and at the extremity of these was seen one of the beautiful structures so plentifully distributed in the route of the procession, the arch at the borough boundary. This conspicuous object measured to the crown of the arch 54 feet in height, with a span of 20 feet, the basements of the pillars being 9 feet 6 inches wide. "God save the Queen" was the welcome expressed in a broad band at the top of the arch, while emblematic figures of "Industry," "Commerce," "Manufactures," "Peace," &c., occupied the several faces of the basement. The summit of the arch was formed with a trophy of flags of all nations, the whole surmounted by a royal standard, 82 feet from the ground.

Continuing onwards between lines of galleries and platforms, a few hundred yards down the road, another elegant erection, viz., the Toll Bar Arch, appeared. The bar had been removed to allow of the construction of this arch, which was certainly very handsome. From the ground to the summit the height was 40 feet, while the span of the arch was 21 feet. Each basement was 4 feet 6 inches wide, and each pillar 22 feet in height. The summit was adorned with a colossal figure of a golden lion, supported on each side by a figure of Fame sounding her trumpet. Below the lion was the representation of a small steam-engine, surrounded by the appropriate motto "Power, improved by Watt." The capital of each pillar was adorned with a group of flags and spears, halberds, &c., while the face of each pillar was further ornamented by green and gold trelliswork, interwoven with hops gilded and silvered. The entire structure was a mass of glitter, and, in the sunshine of a glorious June day, the effect was superb.

These were some of the decorations proper; but they give little idea of the general preparations. There were galleries on every side, above, below, and around, sticking out from all sorts of unimaginable places, and rearing themselves up in the most unexpected quarters. Round the churches, upon shop fronts, out of private dwellings, over canal bridges, at the ends of streets—some fragile-looking things that no member of the Humane Society would trust an obnoxious puppy upon, heavy affairs, like rain water cisterns with the lids off—some elegant enough, some inconceivably ugly; some draped, others in plain, very plain, deal, with ragged ends and all sorts of indications of amateur carpentry, questionable skill, and unquestionable taste. But, upon the whole, the decorations were most admirable, and have never been excelled, even if they have been equalled, in the metropolis.

#### THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT KENILWORTH.

This arch, beneath which her Majesty passed on her way to the railway station, was capped by what heralds call the vexillum supremum, the pavilion, which is the universal symbol of sovereignty—whether we look back to the remote history of Nineveh, or the distant regions of China and Japan. This was in white, surmounted by the crown, and fringed by a scalloped border of white bound with red.

Proceeding downwards from it were two festoons of blue drapery, entwined with wreaths of flowers. At the base, on each side, were four bundles of fuses, the axe heads carefully turned from the gate. On each side above floated the ancient cognisances of England; the roses—red with white leaves—for York and Lancaster, seeded or, and barbed vert. On the right hand and on the left the portcullis, the crest of John of Gaunt; these were both surmounted by garlands of broom (*Plantagenista*), the Plantagenet cognisance.

**THE CHOLERA AND THE THAMES.**—Richard Billingsley, a waterman, died on Sunday of Asiatic cholera. An inquest was held upon his body, when it appeared that the unfortunate man worked on the river from the Irongate Stairs, near the Tower, and lived a regular and sober life. When the warm weather set in he complained of debility and nausea, arising, as he said, from inhaling the poisonous air of the Thames. He particularly complained of the stench from the river on the Thursday previous to his death, on which day he took to his bed. A surgeon declared that he had no doubt the attack had been induced by inhaling bad air; and it appeared that a sewer emptied itself near the stairs where the deceased was employed. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from the effect of an attack of Asiatic cholera, brought on by inhaling the noxious vapour of the Thames."

**MURDER IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—A verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been returned against an assistant in a lunatic asylum at Beckham. The murderer's name is Powell; the victim was a little boy of twelve years of age, lunatic and perfectly helpless. He was found with his skull fractured, and died a few days after. From the evidence adduced before the jury, it appeared that Powell always seemed very fond of the child, whom he dressed and undressed every day. When he was asked how he came to commit this crime, he said "He did not know—he couldn't help it."

**SUICIDE FROM DESTITUTION.**—Madame Brandwidska (aged thirty-one), the widow of a Polish refugee, and a very accomplished woman, had for four years been subject to great poverty, and at length starved off starvation by needlework. She lodged in a little room of a house in Gray's Inn Lane, with one child, a boy. At length one day last week, it was noticed that she made no appearance. The door of her room was broken in, and there lay mother and child, suffocated by the fumes of charcoal. Their bodies were as black as soot; and they must have been dead several days. A bottle containing some laudanum was on a table in the room, but whether the wretched mother had administered any to her child, or taken any herself, could not be ascertained. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," and "flooded."

**MADAME LIND GONDSCHMIDT.**—With her husband and her two children (a son and a daughter, have arrived in England, where they will remain for some time, if, indeed, they do not settle here. The family have taken possession of Richmond Lodge, near Barnes Common.

**OFFICER-LIKE CONDUCT.**—Last week Lieutenant Thompson, of the 67th Regiment, abused the landlady of the White Horse Hotel, Plymouth, because she declined to serve him with refreshments. He was rebuked by a police officer, when he drew his sword, and wounded him on the head. Lieutenant Thompson then started off, and took an early train, to join his regiment at Aldershot. The wounded man was removed to the Hospital, where his position was taken, and orders were issued for the arrest of Lieutenant Thompson.

**THE REVENUES OF VICTORIA.**—The income of the colony of Victoria for the year and quarter ended March 31st, amounted to £3,402,019 against £2,982,832 in 1856-57; and for the quarter to £712,292 against £686,311 for the first three months of 1857; showing an increase on the year of £419,217, and £25,980 on the quarter. There was an increase during the year of a very despatch of import duty, excepting on wine, on which there was a decrease of £22,000. The Post Office returns had given an excess of £12,379 over the previous twelve months.

#### LAW AND CRIME.

An extraordinary action for libel was tried last week in the Queen's Bench, under the title of "Hughes v. Lady Dinorben." The charge against the defendant was that of having maliciously written and sent to the defendant and other persons, several letters containing a series of imputations upon the plaintiff and members of his family and household. These epistles accused the plaintiff of illegitimacy, extravagance, and impending insolvency; his mother of vulgarity and infidelity, and his father of dishonesty. They were couched in the most vulgar and maliciously offensive terms which one could conceive it possible for any person of education to adopt. They were sent, with careful art, to the plaintiff's friends, and to persons supposed to be influential in the injury of the plaintiff, when they were needed. As usual in such matters, according to Mr. Edwin James, who conducted the plaintiff's case, the receivers instinctively, upon perusal of the letters, guessed at the author. Mr. Hughes, who was an especially favoured recipient, made no secret of his conjecture upon the point. He shortly, after his announcement of his idea thereon, was called upon by a Colonel who had had the misfortune previously to kill (not two as the prosecuting counsel alleged in his opening of the case) but one only of his fellow-creatures in a duel. Mr. Hughes, declining the proposed interview, referred the matter to his friends, who advised the present action. It lasted three days in the Court of Queen's Bench, which was thronged during that period with the somewhat singular *courtoisie* of a Welsh aristocratic family. Such a curioisities of expensive female costume, such an assemblage of peculiar "swells," have perhaps seldom enlightened the curiosity of the modern club and chamber-men of London professional law. For the most part, persons ignorant of the handwriting of the defendant and his friends, were examined to trace the hand of Lady Dinorben in the precious epistles forming the basis of the action. A motive on her part was alleged, which was only ultimately met by the judges' direction, that it would only have been a motive had the writer been ignorant of the local position of the parties, a local position of which few non-professional men, and certainly fewer women, might have been aware. Intrinsically the letters bore the impress of that peculiar petty snail which only women, and women only if spiteful, and moreover not young, would harbour, cherish, and exemplify. The handwriting itself was disgusting, but the experts agreed it to be almost an impossibility for such a hand to be continued without an occasional peeping-out of the natural hand of the writer. The natural hand thus recurrent was alleged to be that of her ladyship, portions of whose acknowledged writing were produced in corroboration. One, at least, of the letters had been posted near her ladyship's residence, and the paper was shown to be of a kind supplied to her, among others. Neither of these latter circumstances, by itself, would have been worth a straw; but these little adventitious matters go far when numerous and consistent. On the other hand, witnesses acquainted with Lady Dinorben's writing averred positively that that in the letters was not hers; but then these witnesses were not "experts," and the hand, it will be remembered, was disguised. Then, Lady Dinorben herself swore that she did not write or authorise the letters, and knew nothing of them. But it was said, one who could stoop to write such base letters would not scruple at the additional wickedness of disavowing upon oath. This may be true in fact, but is scarcely fair as an argument; for it would apply equally to all crimes (which are all disgraceful), and the most honourable person would gain no credit for an indignant disavowal of a charge, against which positive evidence in refutation would be impossible. However, all these matters having been duly weighed, the jury returned a verdict against Lady Dinorben, and the plaintiff, satisfied with the punishment which the publicity of the case must necessarily inflict upon the defeated party, and with the vindication of his own honour consented to accept only such damages as would carry costs. The damages were, therefore, assessed at 40s.

In the case of Gough v. Lees, an action of slander brought by the celebrated temperance lecturer, against a doctor who had charged him (upon information received), with being a rank hypocrite and habitually drugging himself with opium. Mr. Gough made his solemn denial, on oath, of the truth of the charges, which Dr. Lees, who does not appear to have had a shadow of evidence to support his assertions, withdrew, as was his duty under the circumstances, without calling upon the plaintiff for corroborative evidence, which no doubt was at hand. It may be remembered that some time ago, a reverend gentleman named May, was charged before the Lord Mayor with an assault upon a lad who had been placed as a pupil under his tuition. The offence alleged was that of excessive severity of correction for a dereliction, which, upon the evidence offered for the prosecution, appeared to be at least venial, if not attributable to a police error on the part of the juvenile. While the case was being investigated, the Lord Mayor, before whom it was brought, inspected the back of the sufferer. His Lordship expressed himself to the effect that he had never seen the back of a criminal so fearfully flagellated as that of the unfortunate boy. The reverend defendant was committed for trial. The "Times" published a leading article upon the subject, advocating in the strongest terms the flagellating orthodox, or conventionalism, whichever it may be, and ridiculing the idea of suffering in the case of mere boys. A few days after, the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court ignored the bill of indictment, and the Reverend Mr. May was accordingly discharged. It now appears that since the period of his dreadful punishment the health of the lad has visibly declined, until he is at length prostrated upon a bed from which his medical attendants scarcely expect him again to rise. His father, a licensed victualler, attributes the expected dissolution of his son, rightly or wrongly, to the excessive severity of the reverend tutor; and, as it appears that a British jury and the British leading journal are equally difficult to influence to regard boys as objects of legal protection against severities of the kind; the father, in a state apparently bordering upon frenzy, took the law into his own hands. He repaired, late at night, to the domicile of the Rev. Mr. May, and then and there, announcing his intention to murder the reverend gentleman, commenced with a heavy walking-stick an assault which the schoolmaster, after severe personal injury, managed to repel. The vigour displayed by the Rev. Mr. May, even after having been severely wounded in the contest, augurs but badly for the hopes of any trembling child who might happen to be placed under his ferule. He appears to have been thoroughly well up in the art of offence and defence by means of single-stick. When the father of the boy plied his cudgel, the reverend gentleman knew well, as he deposes, that his best shift was to get well within range, and thus render the weapon powerless. When he closed with his adversary, the stick was wrenched from the striker's hands in a twinkling. And when the reverend gentleman, thus armed, struck in his turn, he aimed so deftly at the head, that down went his opponent as if shot. The publican was expelled from the house, and subsequently captured. He was charged with a felonious assault, and straightway committed for trial. On the hearing, something was mentioned, in a merely incidental way, about another boy, expelled from the school of the Reverend May. The publication of this little episode appears to have given rise to another controversy. For, by a letter subsequently appearing in the journals, the Reverend May expresses "unfeigned sorrow" for the "want of discretion and judgment" so painfully evinced by him in the "severe chastisement" inflicted by him upon his former pupil, Horace W. L. Roberts, at the Brewers' Company School, for which he was "justly summoned before the Lord Mayor of London." He acknowledges the lenient withdrawal of that prosecution upon conditions of certain apologies and payments. This, entirely a distinct case, be it remembered, from that of the publican's son, forms a strange corollary to the case before outlined. It awakens a natural speculation as to whether, had the first "severe chastisement" met with proper reprehension, the second might not have been prevented. As to the "Times" article alluded to, whatever may have been its results upon public feeling, and we will not attempt to depreciate its power or to extenuate its result, it was bad, socially and legally. A child, male or female, ought to be protected from unwarranted assault and brutality, with even more rigour than an adult, who is necessarily more capable of protecting himself and of seeking redress. It is not because "Times"

writers have been birched at Eton, and regard the past pain and humiliation with satisfaction, that a system of cruel needless tyrannies should be perpetrated upon the rising generation. Let any consider for a moment the round of families, well acquainted, and ask himself in candour whether, in the prosecution of corporal punishment administered by the master, and the strap, are the weapons only of schoolmasters, or whether the talent, the knowledge, nor the industry to protect themselves, by better means, and who strive, therefore, to create an enemy upon the flesh, in their despair at being unable to render their knowledge in the heart and brain.

Mr. Serjeant Parry was striving to impugn the testimony of a witness by random shots or cross-examination. "Have you ever been accused of anything?" he asked. "Yes," answered the witness, "I have." "Oh, indeed! Before a magistrate, pray?" "Yes,"—"Mr. Parry, whether you were committed for trial?" "To be sure I was. You ought to know; you defended me?"—"Ha!" returned the Serjeant with great readiness, "then you were acquitted, of course." The witness, amid a great burst of merriment, admitted that this had been the case.

A lodging-house keeper, named Rice, brought an action against a Lieutenant-Colonel Gladwin for an assault. The principal fact in the case was that the plaintiff's little finger had been bitten in the thumb. It appeared that the Colonel, being a lodger in the house, had waited upon by him, and that he ordered him out of the room for real or supposed impertinence only. As he did not retire in time, the Colonel, who had lost a hand in the Crimea, attempted to pull out. A struggle ensued, in which the Colonel, evidently the victor of the two, fell under his antagonist. The Colonel, in his deposition, made a remarkably clear manner, that he had used no unnecessary force in attempting to expel his antagonist. Rice grasped him by the throat, and nearly throttled him, that they both fell; and that he was forced to bite Rice's thumb to compel him to relinquish his hold. The plaintiff had previously sworn that the Colonel carried his plaintiff's right hand to the Colonel's mouth. And on this evidence for the defence being given, an amusing scene ensued in Court. The learned Judge (Mr. Justice Crowder) placed his own right hand upon his own thumb, and vainly essayed to bite his own hand, his thumb being on the left side of his own neck. So did the jury, so did the counsel, and so, the movement apparently involuntary to most, did nearly all in Court. "If this could not be done," they might as well have tried to bite their own ears. This discrepancy formed a remarkable feature in the case. Nobody (with the right of addressing the Court) could account for it in any way. The jury, with an evident view to this singular circumstance, found a verdict for the plaintiff for £25 damages. A friend of mine, leaving immediately to conceal a burst of laughter, showed us in the Hall the simplest explanation in the world. Place the right thumb on the left side of the neck, with the palm upwards, and the little finger falls over the lips naturally enough. Thus, occasionally, do the smallest trifles puzzle the wisest men!

#### MURDER BY A MANIAC.

Miss Butler, a young lady of good connections, was on a visit to a married sister, Mrs. Bywe, the wife of a chemist at Chesham. On Tuesday week the ladies paid a visit to a friend who lives at Brookbourne. They set out on their return home about half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, and had gone about a mile when they saw a man approaching, and it would seem that his appearance created some alarm, for Mrs. Bywe proposed to her sister to turn back, but the young lady replied that it was daylight, and there was no reason to be alarmed. But as soon as they approached the man, he attacked Miss Butler with a stick, striking her first a tremendous blow on the side of the face, and then beating her upon the head until she fell senseless, when he walked away. He did not attempt to offer any violence to Mrs. Bywe, but that lady was so dreadfully terrified that she was for a few minutes unable to give any alarm. A cotter, however, happened to witness the assault, and the murderer was secured on the high road without offering any resistance. The poor young lady died insensible the same night.

The man who committed the outrage was taken to the police-station at Hoddesden, where he said he had been hitting a woman on the head, but he hoped he had not hurt her. Afterwards, when told that the young lady he had struck was dead, he made no reply. Next day one of the attendants belonging to the Hoxton Lunatic Asylum arrived at Hoddesden, in search of a patient named Arnold, who had made his escape a few days before. This was the murderer. The keeper expressed surprise that he should have been guilty of such an act of violence, as during the time he was in the asylum he was looked upon as perfectly harmless, and had been allowed to do some work about the building, which indeed had given him an opportunity of making his escape.

An inquest was held in due course; and the jury, having no power to enter into the question of Arnold's state of mind, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

#### THE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT ISLINGTON.

We noticed in a second edition of last week, that another murder had been perpetrated at Islington, where this offence has been rather frequent of late years. The facts are these: In Park Road, Barnsbury Road, lived a woman of light character, known by the names of Mrs. Cooke and Miss Phillips. One morning, the police were informed by a lodger that she suspected something was wrong. They entered the back parlour by force, for the door was locked, and there discovered the dead bodies of the woman and of a young man, the latter with a revolver in his hand. The corpse of the woman did not present any evidence of a struggle; she lay on the bed, undressed, with two pistol wounds in her forehead—apparently received while she was asleep. The young man was also shot through the head. Next day he was recognised by his father, a Mr. John Hodges. He was only twenty-five years of age, and was clerk in a solicitor's office. He lived with his parents, and, on being missed from home, suspicion was excited. The motive of the murder would seem to have been jealousy; for in the young man's pocketbook was found a document on which the following words were written in a very legible hand—"I said it should not last a twelve-month. Mr. Elsmere and Mr. Horlick are to blame, and I have them to the everlasting curse of a dying man." On the back of the document there was written, "In Chancery." A short time previous to the commission of the act, the man was heard to accompany a street organ with his voice while it was playing "The Old Hundredth."

At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" as regards the woman's death, and "Felo-de-se," as regarded the man's. It red during the inquiry that a woman who lived in the house did not report the explosions; a neighbour who was kept awake by illness did, but at the time she thought the sounds were thunder.

**ACTION FOR DESTROYING A SUBMARINE CABLE.**—The Submarine Telegraph Company have sought, by an action in the Court of Queen's Bench, to obtain damages from Mr. Gibb, owner of the *Spirit of the Age*, for breaking, through bad seamanship, their Dover and Ostend cable, off the South Foreland. In a violent gale, the anchor was allowed to drag, while a tug was pulling the ship off the shore, where she was in danger of being wrecked. The anchor caught in succession the Ostend cable and the Calais cable; both gave way; the companies they belonged to were put to great expense in repairing the cables, and their business was stopped for a time. Nautical men were called for the plaintiffs and the defendant, to show for the first that there was bad seamanship, and for the latter that dragging the anchor was a means of saving the ship, that it could not be hauled in for many hours, that it caught not—as it was the last anchor—to have been cut adrift; ship and cargo were worth £72,000. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

**THE CORPORATION AT LAW.**—Lord Mayor Carden and his colleagues of the Guild Committee received a severe rebuke from Lord Campbell on Tuesday. It appears that the schoolmaster at Newgate was required to undertake the manual duties of a turnkey, which, as they were inconsistent with his position as a schoolmaster, he refused to perform. He was thereupon summarily dismissed. He brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench against the Lord Mayor and his colleagues for the amount of half a year's salary; he having been dismissed without notice. The city magistrates adopted for their defence, that there was not enough occupation for the defendant as schoolmaster; and moreover pleaded that there was no proof of the defendant's enmity—a question regarding which there could not be the shadow of a doubt. Lord Campbell said "he was perfectly astonished to hear such a defence from persons of such high standing in the city;" and the jury returned a verdict for the amount claimed.







This Day, the Thirtieth Edition, 3s. 6d.  
**READINGS IN POETRY**; a Selection from the best English Poets from Spenser to the Present Time, and Specimens of several American Poets, to which is prefixed a Brief Survey of the History of English Poetry.  
 London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

**WORTH NOTICE**—What has always been wanted is just published, Price 6s. 6d. free by the 10th thousand, now selling.  
**THE DICTIONARY APPENDIX**, with upwards of 7,000 words not found in the Dictionary, comprising the Participle of the Verb, which perplex all writers. No person who writes a letter should be without this work. All school pupils should have it. "This book is invaluable."—Weekly Times. "This book is as necessary as 'Walker's Dictionary' is itself."—The Critic. J. F. Shaw, 36, Paternoster Row.

**CLARKE'S GUIDES TO LONDON ARE THE BEST**  
**LONDON: WHAT TO SEE AND HOW TO SEE IT**. 1mo. cloth, 80 Engravings, price 1s.; with Map 1s. 6d. Post free by two stamps.  
 London: H. D. Clarke and Co., 232, Strand, W.C.

Just out, price 1s., illustrated with 40 full-page Engravings.  
**PLACES WORTH SEEING IN LONDON**.  
 Ward and Lock, 158, Fleet Street.

With 365 Engravings by the Brothers Dalziel, Cloth Gilt, Price 3s.  
**THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION**, gives a Clear and Brief Description of the Materials and Manufacture of things in every-day use.  
 Ward and Lock, 158, Fleet Street.

Now ready, Nos. 1 to 9, Price 2d. each, illustrated.  
**FACTS FOR EVERYBODY**, A MISCELLANY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.  
 Ward and Lock, 158, Fleet Street.

**HOW TO MAKE A HOME AND FEED A FAMILY**. Price 2s. Thoroughly Practical. 300 Illustrations. All who aspire to a Frugal Marriage should buy this Work.  
 Ward and Lock, 158, Fleet Street.

Just out, Midsummer Volume, Price 2s. 6d.  
**THE FAMILY FRIEND**.  
 A Magazine of Domestic Economy, Entertainment, and Practical Science. "Very amusing, very varied, very neatly illustrated, and very cheap."—Illustrated Times.  
 London: Ward and Lock, 158, Fleet Street.

**NOTICE**—THE POACHER, and other Pictures of Country Life by THOMAS MILLER. Illustrated with 30 exquisite Engravings, by S. Williams. Now Ready, price 3s. 6d. No book has ever appeared more appropriate to summer reading. Ward and Lock, and all Booksellers.

Copyright Translation. Third Edition, 186d.  
**LA TRAVIATA**.  
 The tale upon which this Opera is founded, namely—"The Lady with the Camelias," is published by GEORGE VICKERS, Angel Court, Strand.

Just out, Price 6d. complete, 80 Illustrations.  
**HUGENOTS**.  
 By ALBERT SMITH. Being No. 9 of the Comic Library. Kegan Paul, 15, Abchurch Lane, Fleet Street.

Now Ready, Nos. 1 to 7, illustrated, Price 2d. each.  
**THE FAMILY DOCTOR**.  
 Monthly, 2d., illustrated.

**THE FAMILY ECONOMIST**,  
 and Entertaining Companion for Town and Country.  
 "Combines instruction with amusement in the highest degree."—Hutchinson and Wainwright, 65, Paternoster Row.

New Periodical. Price 1d. Weekly. Parts 1 and 2, Now Ready, 6d. each.

**TOWN TALK**. An Illustrated Journal of Social, Literary, Dramatic, and Political Gossip.  
 Office, 112, Fleet Street.

Just Published, Fourteenth Edition, 8vo. 6s. and price 16s. Post free.  
**HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE**.  
 By J. LAURIE, M.D. Devoted of all technicalities. No medicine is prescribed without the indications for its selection, and the exact dose to be administered. An excellent text-book for families, emigrants, and missionaries. A Medicine Chest for this Work, price 6s. An EPILOGUE to the ABOVE. Price 5s. A Guide to those commencing this treatment in family practice. A Case for this Work, price 3s. 6d. Free receipt of Post-office Order.  
 Lewis and Ross, 4, St. Paul's Church-yard, and 3, Vere St., Oxford St.

**WESTON'S LIBRARY, HYDE PARK CORNER**.—Books sent to all parts of Town and Country. No charge for stamping. Paper and Envelopes bought at Wholesale. Daily and Weekly Catalogues, and Playing Cards at Westons'. Season and Daily Tickets, with or without Railway Fares, at Westons'. Library, Hyde Park Corner.

**PARTRIDGE AND COZENS, No. 1, Chancery Lane**, is the cheapest house for Paper, Envelopes, &c. Useful cream and blue paper, 5d. per 100; thick ditto, five quires for 1s.; super cream laid adhesive envelopes, 6d. per 100; large blue paper, 4s. 6d. per 1,000; or 5,000 for 21s.; sermon paper, 4s.; straw paper, 2s. 9d.; foolscap, 6d. per box; India note, five quires for 1s.; slate pencils (100 in box), 6d.; copy books, 21s. per gross. Partridge and Cozens' paper, as flexible as a quill, 1s. 3d. a gross. Catalogues post free. Orders over 20s. carriage paid to the country. Partridge and Cozens, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery Lane, and 192, Fleet Street. Trade supplied.

**NO CHARGE FOR STAMPING PAPER AND ENVELOPES** with Arms, Coronet, Crest, or Initial. "RODRIQUEZ'S" Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 4d. per 100. Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d.; Thick ditto, five quires for 1s.; Foolscap, 9s. per ream; Sermon Paper, 4s. 6d. Observe at HENRY RODRIQUEZ'S, 42, Piccadilly, London, W.

**WEDDING CARDS**, Enamelled Envelopes, stamped in Silver, with Arms, Crests, or Flowers; "At Home" and Breakfast Invitations in the latest fashion. Card-paper elegantly engraved, and 100 superlative cards printed, for 6d. At H. RODRIQUEZ'S, 42, Piccadilly, two doors from Sackville Street.

**DOLBY'S WEDDING CARDS, ENVELOPES**, and Invitations to the Ceremony and Breakfast in the present fashion. H. Dolby keeps in stock Note Paper and Envelopes stamped with the crests of more than 10,000 families, at the price of 2d. per pair. H. Dolby, Heraldic and Wedding Stationer, 46, Regent's Quadrant.

**CARDS FOR THE MILLION**.  
 WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.  
 A Copper Plate elegantly Engraved and 50 Best Cards printed for 2s. 6d. sent post free by Express to GILBERT, Cheap Stationer, etc., 308, High Holborn, London.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS**, send Name and County to the Royal Heralds' Office, No. 10, for Search. Sketch, 2s. 6d.; Colours, 5s. Pedigree, Family History, with the original Grant of Arms, &c. traced from the National Records, fee 10s. or stamps. Also, Crest engraved on Seal or Ring, 7s. or 8s.; Book-plate with Arms, 10s. **THE MANUAL OF HERALDRY**, 400 Engravings, 3s. By T. CULLETON, Genealogist and Heraldic Registrar to the Queen, 1 and 2, Long Acre, one door from St. Martin's Lane, W.C. The Studio and Library open daily.

**CHUBB'S LOCKS AND FIREPROOF SAFES**, with all the newest improvements, afford the greatest security from Burglary and Fire. Street Door Latches, Cash and Steel Boxes. Full illustrated Price List sent on application. Chubb and Sons, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

**PAPER-HANGINGS**.—The Cheapest House in London for every style of French and English design in Cases. Wholesale Warehouse, 22, Great Portland St., Marylebone, where the public can select from the latest stock in the kingdom, commencing at 12 yards for 6d. The trade supplied.

**YELLOW DEALS**, 3s. 6d.; Spruce or Pine Deals, from 2s. 9d.; 2 1/2 White Battens, 9s. 10s.; Yellow, 41s.; 1/2 W. Flooring, 12s. 6d.; 3/4 W. Flooring, 14s. 6d.; Cartage free. T. Foxham, 1, Walnut-tree Walk, and Walcot Place, Lambeth.

**GLASS LUSTRES** for Gas and Candles, Gas Chandeliers, Hall Lanterns, &c. Every article marked with plain figures. L. L. L. and Co., 55, High Holborn. Pattern-book with price-list, price 12s.

**AUSTRALIA**.—"Red Jacket"—White Star Line of British and Australian Express Mail Packets, sailing from Melbourne on the 20th and 27th of every month. Passage money 41s. and upwards.

| Ship.           | Captain.   | Rgr. | Bur. | Tonall.  |
|-----------------|------------|------|------|----------|
| General Windham | Wilson     | 851  | 3500 | June 27. |
| Red Jacket      | O'Hara     | 851  | 3500 | July 4.  |
| White Star      | T. C. Kerr | 3260 | 5000 | Aug. 20. |

The favourite clipper "General Windham" is quite new, having only made one voyage to Melbourne in 73 days. The "Red Jacket" is admittedly the handsomest and fastest clipper afloat. The following passages denote her extraordinary speed: from Liverpool to Melbourne in 69 days; Melbourne to Liverpool in 68 days; Liverpool to Melbourne in 68 days; and England to Melbourne in 63 days. Her saloons are sumptuously furnished, with a cow, piano, library, and linen provided for cabin passengers. Passengers embark on the 19th and 26th of every month. For freight or passage apply to H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Water Street, Liverpool; or to the agents, GRINDLEY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London.

**IMPORTANT NEW MUSICAL WORKS**, published by A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street, and 43, King Street.

**OSBORNE'S DAL TUO STELLATO**, Plate in "Mise en Faute." Transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 3s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**OSBORNE'S HOME, SWEET HOME**, Transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 3s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**OSBORNE'S IL BALEN**, Romance in "Il Trovatore." Transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 3s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**OSBORNE'S SEMIRAMIDE**, ROSSINI'S Opera. Transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 3s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**OSBORNE'S ASSUR**, Subject by ROSSINI. Transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 3s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**OSBORNE'S ARSACE**, Subject by ROSSINI. Transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 3s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**RICHARDS'S SWEET LOVE, ARISE!** DALLIENROTH'S Celebrated Serenade, arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 3s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**JULIEN'S CAMPBELL'S ARE COMING** QUADRILLES—Performed at M. Julien's Concerts with the most distinguished success. Price 4s., postage free. Beautifully Illustrated.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**JULIEN'S FERN LEAVES VALE**. Exquisitely Illustrated. "The most charming Vale, composed by M. Julien, is a celebrated 'Prima Donna Vale,' which has met with extraordinary popularity." Price 4s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**JULIEN'S NEW JETTY TREFFZ QUADRILLES**. Beautifully Illustrated. Price 4s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**JULIEN'S OLD DOG TRAY POLKA**, nightly played by the various Military and Quadrille Bands, with the greatest success. Price 3s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**SARBAH EVENINGS**, Subjects by HANDEL, HAYDN, MOZART, &c., arranged for the Pianoforte, by H. RIMBAULT. Beautifully Illustrated in Colours, after Murillo. Price 4s., postage free.

A. W. HAWMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent Street.

**NORAH, DARLING, DON'T BELIEVE THEM**. Irish Ballad, sung by Miss Dolby. Composed by BALFE.

**THE HIGHLAND BLOSSOM**, Scotch Ballad, by W. V. WALLACE.

**THE TRUE HEART'S CONSTANCY**. New Song by J. L. HATTON.

CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent Street.

**RENE FAVARGER**.—New Pianoforte Pieces by this popular Composer—LA FUITE, Galop Brillant, 3s.; HILDA, 3s.; FANTASIA, ROSA DE CASTILLE, 4s.; MARCHE DE LA PINKETON, 4s.; HILDA, 4s.; LA BRUNELLE, 4s.

HOOPER and Sons, Holles Street.

**LUISA MILLER**.—Boosey and Sons' complete edition for Pianoforte Solo, with an interesting description of the Plot and Music, in one vol., cloth (106 pages), price 5s. Also, LUISA MILLER.—Quadrille and Valse, by HENRI LAURENT, price 3s. each for Pianoforte, 3s. 6d. for Orchestra, and 2s. 6d. for Septet.

Boosey and Sons, Holles Street.

**NEW SONG, THE GOOD-BYE TO THE DOOR**. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. This ballad, by the Author and Composer of the celebrated Songs of the Seasons, "Spring Blossoms," "Summer Roses," "Autumn Fruits," and "Winter Evergreens," is of so touching and pleasing a character that it cannot fail to become a popular favourite.

DUFF and HOOPER, 65, Oxford Street.

**NEW VALSE, LA CLEMENTINA**. Composed by E. L. HIME. Price 3s.

This elegant and fascinating Valse elicited the greatest approbation at the International Exhibition, Birmingham Palace, where it was admirably performed by Walpurga's Band.

DUFF and HOOPER, 65, Oxford Street.

**HARMONIUMS**.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co. have a large Stock, and are the chief Agents for Alexander's Patent Model—201, Regent Street.

**PIANOFORTES**.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co. have a great Variety of all Makers, New and Second-hand, for Sale or Hire—201, Regent Street.

**COLLARD and COLLARD**.—SEMI-COTTAGE. A PIANOFORTE to be SOLD, a Bargain. A Rich and Powerful Instrument of the above description, 6 Octaves, Repetition Action, Metallic Plate, and all the latest Improvements, in a Rosewood Case.—At HOLDBENNES'S, 44, New Oxford Street.

**PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY** at Moore and Moore's, 104, Bishopsgate Street Within. These are First class Pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements, recently applied, which effect a Grand, a Pure, and Beautiful Quality of Tone that stands unrivalled. Price from 21 Guineas. First class Pianos for Hire, with easy terms of purchase.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL**.—D'ALMAINE and CO., Sole Makers of the Royal Pianoforte in Mahogany, Zebra, and Rosewood, at 25 Guineas each, have Removed from Soho Square to their New Premises, No. 104, New Bond Street, W.

**CITY & WEST**.—NOTE THE DIFFERENCE. BEDDING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, Finsbury Terrace, City Road. From their extensive wholesale and export trade are enabled to give retail purchasers an immense advantage in price, and offer their unrivalled Drawing-room Suites—Rose and Oak, Walnut, &c., for 40s. Goods granted, and exchanged if not approved. Illustrated Books of Prices and Estimates sent post free. N.B.—Goods delivered free within 10 miles of London.

**CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING**.—An Illustrated Book of Estimates and Furniture Catalogue containing Designs and Prices of Fashionable and Superior Upholstery, Carpets, &c., gratis on application. Persons Furnishing, who study Economy, combined with Elegance and Durability, should apply to this. Lewis Cassell and Co., Cabinet Manufacturers, 7, Queen's Buildings, Knightsbridge 17 doors west of Sloane Street. N.B. Country orders Carriage Free.

**DRAWING-ROOM SUITE IN ROSEWOOD**. A Bargain, the property of a lady, complete for 37 Guineas, in good condition, comprising 38 Solid Chairs in Rich Silk Damask, Spring Stuffed Settee, and Easy Chair to match. Handsome Loo, Occasional and Work Tables, Chimney, with Top, and a large Chimney Glass in Rich gilt Frame. To be seen at Belgrave House, 12, Sloane Street, Belgrave Square.

Also, a Fine T. and G. Semi Cottage Pianoforte, in very Hand some Rosewood Case, 20 Guineas, cost 40 Guineas.

**BEDDING**.—Economy, Durability, and Comfort. TRESSEN make the most elastic and softest of Iron and Brass Bedsteads of every description. Blankets, and Quilts sent free. Bedsteads of every description in wood, iron, and brass. Cribbs, Cots, &c. Eldon Road, Quilts in silk and cotton cases. J. and S. TRESSEN, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 13, Oxford Street.

**THE BEST BED FOR A CHILD** is one of Trevel's Metallic Cots, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, moveable sides and pillars, castors and brass bases. Price 21s. Including a Cocoa-nut-fibre Mattress. T. TREVELL, 42, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

**THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS** in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S. He has Four Large Rooms devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Linen hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Bedsteads, fitted with double jointed and patent sacking, from 11s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. each. Handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 22s. 6d. to 42s.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE** may be had gratis, and Free by Post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of the limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Iron, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers and Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamp, Gasoliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, etc., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen Large Show-rooms at 39, Oxford Street, 1, 1a, 2, and 3, Newman Street, 4, 5, and 6, Perry's Place.

**THE SPRING SILKS at KING'S**, 213, Regent Street.

Stripped and Checked Silks ... 41 2s. 6d. the full dress.

Flounced Silks ... 2 2 0 " "

Moire Antiques ... 3 3 0 " "

Richest Black Silks ... 1 7 6 " "

Patterned Post Free. Address to KING and CO., Regent Street.

**THE NEW SILK AND MOHAIR**

Double Silk Spring Dresses ... 18s. 6d. each

Flounced Bazarines ... 12 6 " "

Flounced Bazarines ... 14 6 " "

Flounced French Muslins ... 10 6 " "

Finest Organdy Muslins ... 5 6 the full dress

Patterned Post Free. Address to KING and CO., 213, Regent St.

**NEW CHEAP SILKS**.—

PETER ROBINSON is desirous of calling his customers' attention to an unusual Cheap Lot of Silk Dresses, bought under very advantageous circumstances, being all of this year's manufacture, but at an enormous reduction in price. The whole to be cleared immediately at a merely nominal profit. For ready money only.

Rich Striped Silks at 1 3 0 Manufacturers' Value, 1 13 0

Rich Striped Silks at 1 7 9 " " 1 16 0

Rich Checked Silks at 1 5 9 " " 1 13 6

Rich Checked Silks at 1 7 9 " " 1 15 9

Rich Floured Silks at 1 9 6 " " 1 2 0

Rich Floured Silks at 1 10 2 " " 1 2 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 12 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

Rich Floured Silks at 1 15 9 " " 1 3 6

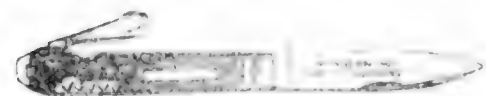
**MICROSCOPES**.—J. AMADIO'S. Balanced Powers, Condenser, Pinners, and Two Slides, with a Case, for the use of the microscope, 6s. 6d. The "Field" microscope, with a glassing department, gives a view of the most beautiful objects of nature can wish to accomplish, either at home or in the open air. June 6, 1868. Address, 7, Throgmorton Street, London.



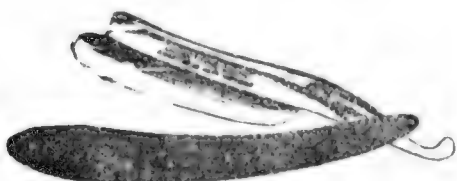




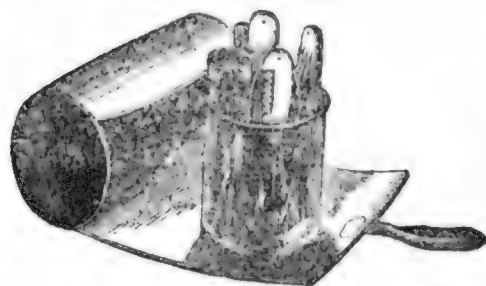
MAPPIN'S PRUNING KNIFE. 3s. 6d.



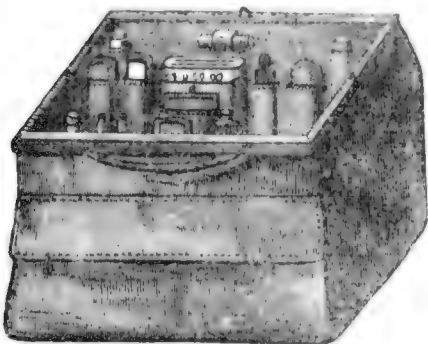
HUNTING KNIFE, containing Large Blade, Corkscrew, Leather Punch, Button Hook, Picker, Tweezer, Screw-driver, 18s. each.



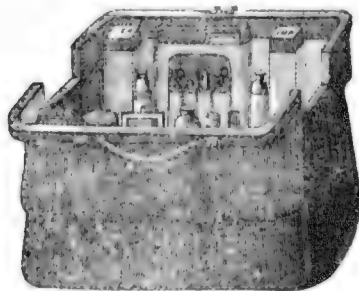
MAPPIN'S LANCET EDGE RAZOR. 2s 6d. each.



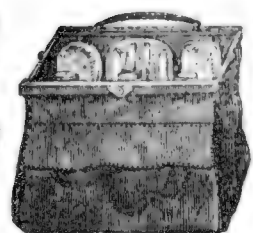
MAPPIN'S CRIMEA CASE, (4½ inches by 3 inches,) contains Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Corkscrew, Half-pint Cup, Pepper, Mustard and Salt Box, electro-plated, in Solid Leather Case, 42s. each.



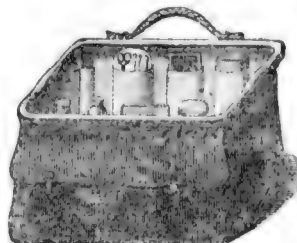
B588. Gentlemen's Travelling Bag, Complete £7 12s.



C116. Lady's best Levant Leather Travelling, Writing, and Dressing Bag, as above, but with Patent Wide Opening Frame, and Patent Double Action Lock, all the fittings of a larger size; a very useful Bag, Complete £8.



C169.



C180.

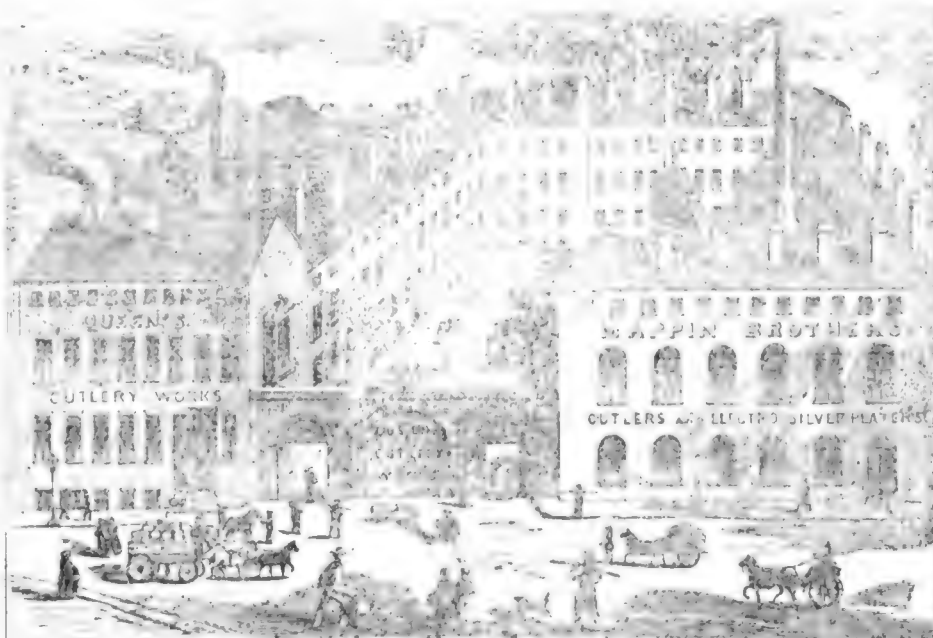
C169. Gentlemen's Patent Leather Travelling Bags, Complete £4.

C180. Lady's Morocco Leather Travelling or Dressing Bag, Complete £4

## MESSRS. MAPPIN BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURERS, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO THE QUEEN.

Are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest stock of Cutlery and Electro-Silver plate in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.



MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD

## MESSRS. MAPPIN'S

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURES IN ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

## COMPRISING TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,

SIDE DISHES, DISH COVERS, SPOONS AND FORKS,

And all Articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse.

67, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

### ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, FULL SIZE.

|   | Fiddle Pattern. | Double Thread. | King's Pattern. |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 12 Table Forks, best quality . . .        | £1 16 0         | £2 14 0        | £3 0 0          |
| 12 Table Spoons, best quality . . .       | 1 16 0          | 2 14 0         | 3 0 0           |
| 12 Dessert Forks, best quality . . .      | 1 7 0           | 2 0 0          | 2 4 0           |
| 12 Dessert Spoons, best quality . . .     | 1 7 0           | 2 0 0          | 2 4 0           |
| 12 Tea Spoons, best quality . . .         | 0 16 0          | 1 4 0          | 1 7 0           |
| 4 Sauce Ladles, best quality . . .        | 0 16 0          | 1 0 0          | 1 2 0           |
| 2 Gravy Spoons, best quality . . .        | 0 14 0          | 1 1 0          | 1 2 0           |
| 4 Salt Spoons, Gilt Bowls, best quality   | 0 6 8           | 0 10 0         | 0 12 0          |
| Mustard Spoons, do., each, best quality   | 0 1 8           | 0 2 6          | 0 3 0           |
| Sugar Tongs, per pair, best quality . .   | 0 3 6           | 0 5 6          | 0 6 0           |
| Pair Fish Carvers, per pair, best quality | 1 0 0           | 1 10 0         | 1 14 0          |
| Butter Knives, each, best quality . . .   | 0 3 0           | 0 5 0          | 0 6 0           |
| Soup Ladles, best quality . . .           | 0 12 0          | 0 16 0         | 0 17 6          |
| Sugar Sifter, pierced, best quality . . . | 0 3 6           | 0 5 6          | 0 6 0           |
| 6 Egg Spoons, gilt, best quality . . .    | 0 10 0          | 0 15 0         | 0 18 0          |
| Moist Sugar Spoons, each, best quality    | 0 1 2           | 0 3 0          | 0 3 0           |

Complete Service . . . 11 13 6 17 15 6 19 4 6

### TABLE CUTLERY, IN CASES, COMPLETE.

|  | Ordinary Quality. | Medium Quality. | Best Quality. |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Two doz. full-size Table Knives, ivory handles . . . | £2 4 0            | £3 6 0          | £4 12 0       |
| 1½ doz. full-size Cheese ditto . . .                 | 1 5 6             | 1 14 6          | 2 11 0        |
| One pair regular Meat Carvers . . .                  | 0 7 6             | 0 11 0          | 0 15 6        |
| One pair extra-size ditto . . .                      | 0 8 6             | 0 12 0          | 0 16 6        |
| One pair Poultry Carvers . . .                       | 0 7 6             | 0 11 0          | 0 15 6        |
| One Steel for sharpening . . .                       | 0 3 0             | 0 4 0           | 0 6 0         |
| Oak Case to contain the above . . .                  | 1 8 0             | 1 10 0          | 1 10 0        |

Complete Service . . . 6 4 0 8 8 6 11 6 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all the blades being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

Messrs. MAPPIN BROTHERS respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, free on application.

## MAPPIN BROTHERS

QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

AND 67, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON,

Where the Stock is sent direct from the Manufactory.



E1761. CRUET STAND, £3 10



E1765. £8 8s.



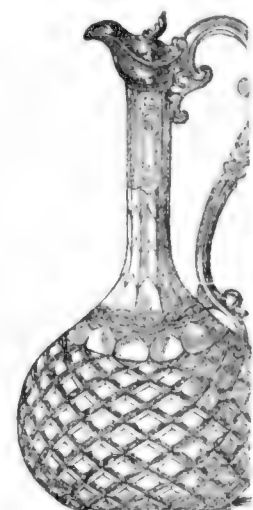
E4375. Very handsomely Chased Vine Handle, best quality, £16, per set of 4, forming 8 Dishes



E4085 to match E4375, SIDE DISH, each set containing inches, 1-18 inches, 1-20 inches, £22.



B532.



B659.

B532. CLARET JUGS, with Silver Plated Har Glass beautifully engraved, Vine Pattern, £4 each. B659. With Silver Plated Handle and Lip, splend Cut Flint Glass, £4 10s. each.



ISSUED AUGUST 2, 1858.

THE  
**ILLUSTRATED  
TIMES**

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

CONTAINING

NUMEROUS FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS

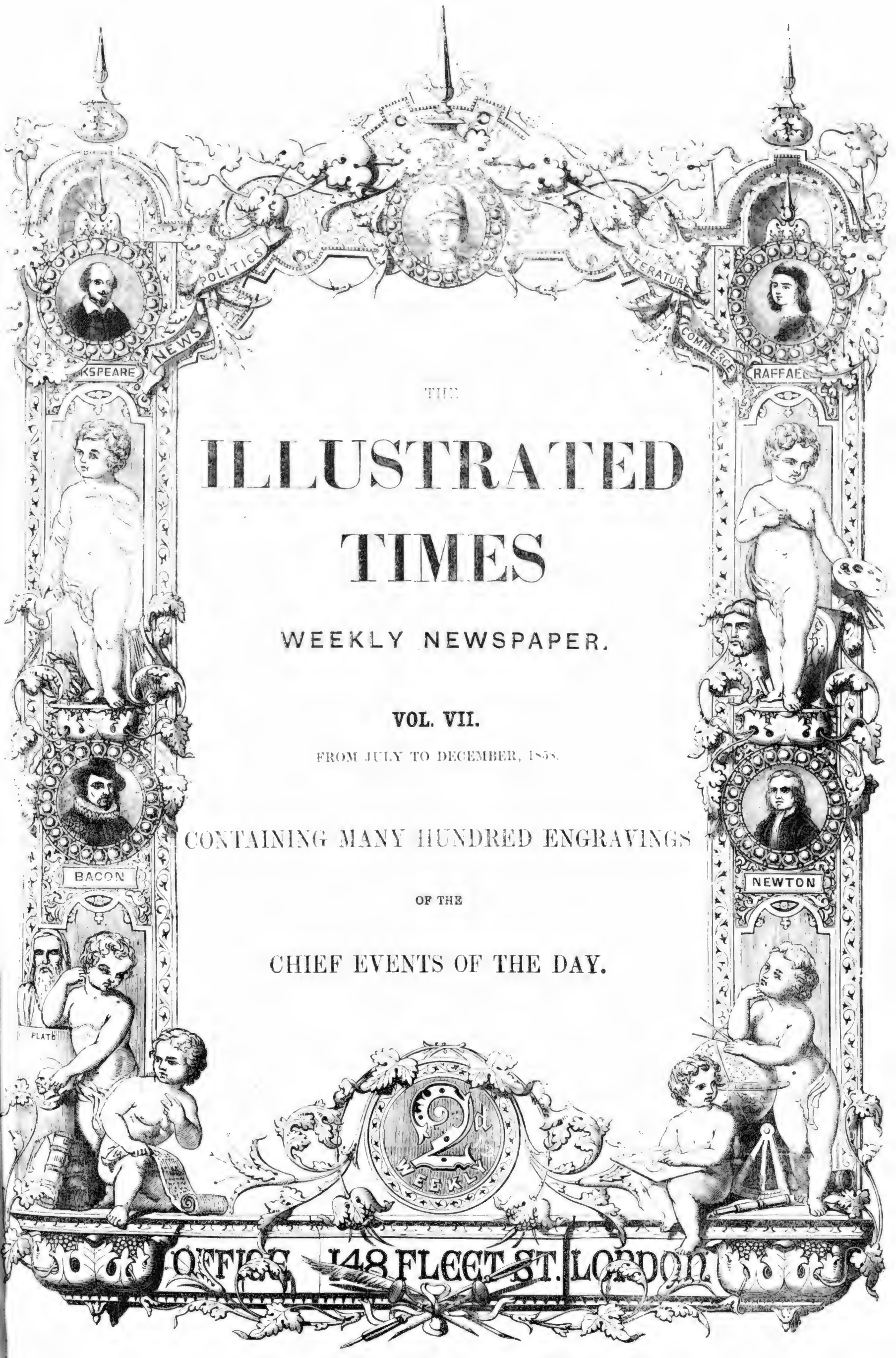
OF THE CHIEF EVENTS,

AND ALL

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OFFICE 148 FLEET ST. LONDON





THE  
**ILLUSTRATED  
TIMES**

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. VII.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1858.

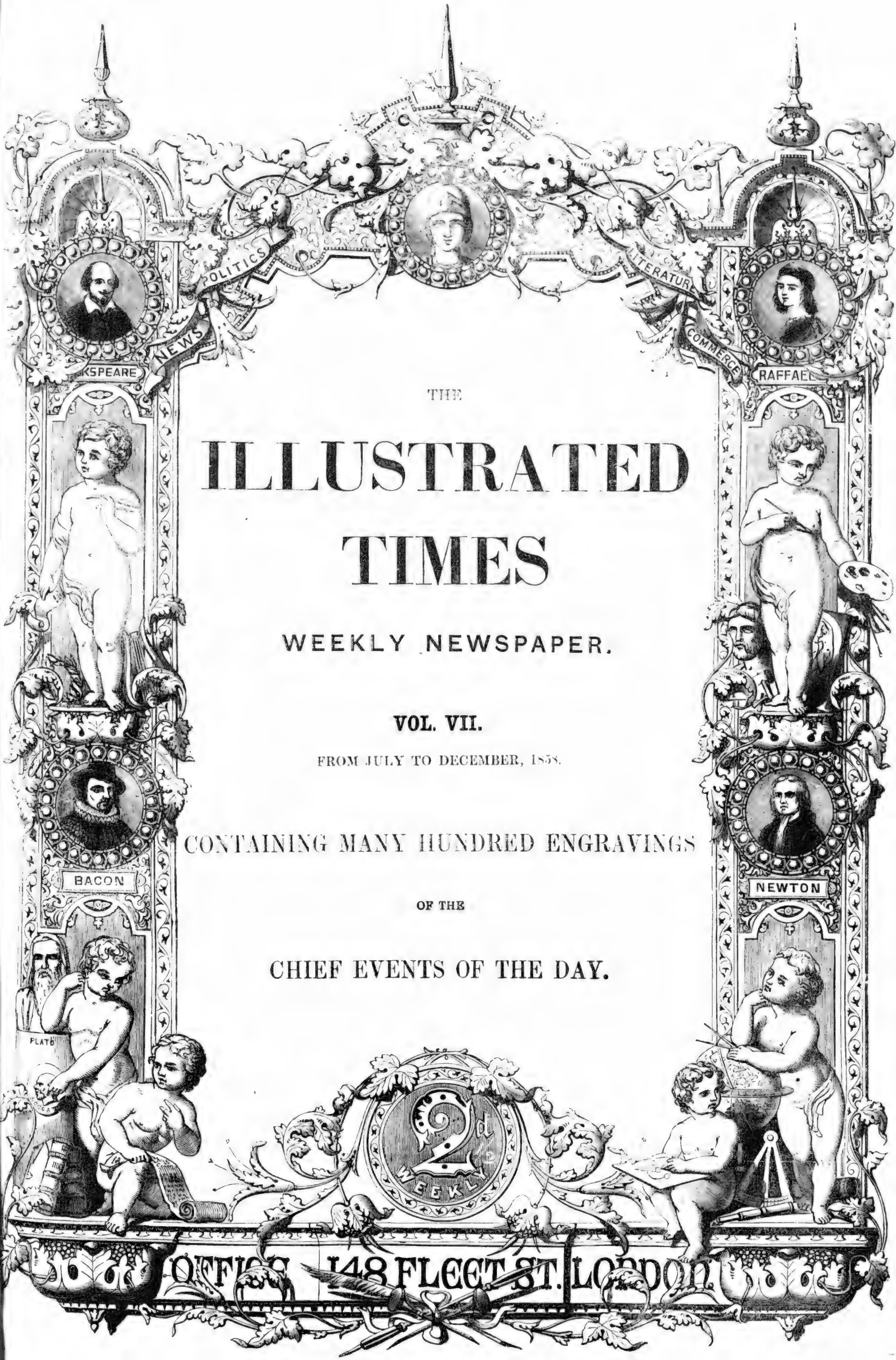
CONTAINING MANY HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE DAY.

OFFICE 148 FLEET ST. LONDON





THE  
**ILLUSTRATED  
TIMES**

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. VII.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1858.

CONTAINING MANY HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE DAY.

OFFICE 148 FLEET ST. LONDON



## PREFACE TO VOLUME SEVENTH.

ANOTHER half-year of our pictorial history of England takes the shape of a volume, and again we are called on for a brief retrospect of the duties which have devolved upon us for six months;—a task never anything but a pleasing one, even when the events of the period to be dealt with give it a commonplace and a routine character.

When we last parted from our readers at the foot of a broad page like the present, the session of Parliament was coming to a close,—it had effected a change of ministry and had passed some interesting measures, but was ending in a manner more than usually quiet. With something like a sensation of relief, the public turned to the amusements of the autumn. Her Majesty made a tour in Warwickshire, the pen and pencil story of which is fully told here; and next month all eyes followed her to Cherbourg.

The festival with which the French Emperor celebrated the completion of that great sea-fortress, received at our hands the attention due to its great and peculiar interest. The long row of bristling walls and spire-like masts, the array—half-warlike, half-festal—of flags and cannons, presented good subjects for art. Nor did the political tail below, in curiosity, the artistic features of the scene. Cherbourg was by many denounced as a “menace,” while all admitted that it was a new possibility of danger to England; but ushered in with a profusion of courtesy and many protestations of friendship by the Emperor, how could the Fête be otherwise received in England than with a politeness not blinding us to its possible results, but at least accepting what was brilliant or complimentary in its accompaniments? This was the spirit in which our journal took up the task at once of describing and discussing the affair;—not forgetting, either then or at other times, that ill-considered acts against the Alliance are committed by the Emperor, the Alliance requires from us a liberal interpretation of his actions.

Simultaneously with the Cherbourg festival, came the first news that the Atlantic Cable had been successfully laid down between Great Britain and America. Everything relating to that event received due attention from us; and we still cling to the belief, that the failure which so soon followed will be got over. Now came the ordinary topics of a recess. We turned to the rural and holiday side of English life, sketched autumnal amusements, and recorded the scenes and incidents of her Majesty’s progress in the north and most loyal reception at Leeds.

Since that time, the most important features of our paper, in a public point of view, will probably be thought to be those connected with the doings of our forces in China and Japan. Nothing has more enlivened a period almost uniformly without political interest, than the stories of the opening up of new regions in the Eastern seas to British arms and British commerce. This volume will not be found to have overlooked so happy a source of instruction and amusement. An illustrated, as distinct from an ordinary journal, is peculiarly adapted to assist in the *education* of the masses—taking the word in its widest sense, and this, throughout, has been in every department of the paper one of our principal aims. As we discuss every political question in its historical relations, so we contrive to give a degree and kind of knowledge (as of geography, biography, the fine arts, &c.) to the reader, which, elsewhere, is found only in books or magazines. Persons, scenes, and incidents, which are only names (so to speak) to the common intelligence, when met with in most journals, we endeavour to clothe with life, and present as realities. We hope that this object is in some degree attained by the portraits; now of a queen of Madagascar; then of an English general; of this or the other important personage in the history of the hour; some of which are found in the present volume as in its predecessors. But it would be pedantry to apply this principle only to high-sounding and important events or persons; and these pages contain many a sketch, of which the object is simply to illustrate the domestic life of the nation. Even such, perhaps, by keeping the common scenes of life before people’s attention, may in some way contribute to the movement which, under the name of social reform, accepts the bettering of the people’s condition as the real aim and problem of the age.

It will be sufficient, perhaps, to call attention in a single paragraph to the engravings of works of art, and the issue of maps, which we have conducted side by side with our more ordinary task.

The events and scenes above-mentioned, have been accompanied invariably with a literary delineation, as carefully attended to as the pictorial one. The amount of original writing in the “Illustrated Times,” is far greater than is common in the London press, (it would be absurd to disclaim egotism where a preface is necessarily egotistic), and we cheerfully leave it to be compared with that of other newspapers. Though it is not our business to sacrifice to politics the space necessary for matters equally valuable as elements in national education, all the great political questions of the day are discussed in our columns: and we discuss them, too, from an impartial and independent point of view, seeking to be just both to the past and future of the country, and to each class in the country in its own place. We are in favour of all Reforms which will make the Constitution work better, without reference to party or abstract theory, and without flattering either the prejudices of the rich or the ignorance of the ignorant part of the community. In this spirit, we are taking our share in the existing Reform movement—duly chronicled in volume seventh, so far—as in all movements which have for their object the improvement, in a constitutional spirit, of our government or our society.



INDEX  
TO  
VOLUME THE SEVENTH.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>A</b></p> <p>AFRICAN, NEW TRIBE OF . . . 2</p> <p>Aton, Homicide at . . . 142, 158</p> <p>Adulteration of Wine in France . . . 131</p> <p>Alfred, H.R.H. Prince, Memoir of . . . 354</p> <p>Algeria, Sketches in . . . 315, 331, 381</p> <p>Pilgrims at . . . 53</p> <p>Allies at Tien-Tsin, the . . . 204</p> <p>American Diplomacy . . . 130</p> <p>Politics . . . 418</p> <p>Andover Murder, the . . . 403</p> <p>Antwerp Exchange, Burning of the . . . 188</p> <p>Apollo killing the Python . . . 58</p> <p>Argyle, Duke of, and Mr. Bright . . . 342</p> <p>Art of Taming Horses, the . . . 11, 27</p> <p>Artillery Company at Seaford . . . 158</p> <p>Atlantic Cable, the . . . 218</p> <p>Accident to . . . 179</p> <p>Atlantic Telegraph, the . . . 34, 111, 150, 214</p> <p>Atlantic Telegraph Company, Financial Statement of . . . 110</p> <p>Atlantic Telegraph Expedition . . . 119</p> <p>Australian News . . . 138</p> <p>Postal Service . . . 76</p> <p>Austria, Loss of the . . . 262</p> <p>Autumn Forest Scenery . . . 347</p> <p>Autumn, the Sea-side in . . . 231</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>BARLEYSBURG . . . 146</p> <p>Banks, the City . . . 110</p> <p>Barclay, the Attack on . . . 114</p> <p>Bedford's Cottages for Labourers, Duke of . . . 302</p> <p>Bellamy's Refreshment-room, House of Commons . . . 46</p> <p>Bells, the Westminster Palace . . . 270</p> <p>Bigamist, a Liverpool . . . 51</p> <p>Birmingham Musical Festival . . . 170, 190</p> <p>Bishop of London's Charge . . . 342</p> <p>Bishop of Oxford on Toleration . . . 295</p> <p>Boat Accident at Worthing . . . 163</p> <p>Bombardment of Jeddah . . . 130</p> <p>Boulogne . . . 171</p> <p>Boyne Hill Confessional, the . . . 231</p> <p>Brest, the Imperial Visit to . . . 164</p> <p>Bridge over the Brentford and Great Western Railway . . . 292</p> <p>Bright, John, M.P., Memoir of . . . 306</p> <p>At Birmingham . . . 294, 310</p> <p>On Emigration . . . 215</p> <p>At Manchester . . . 406</p> <p>Broadlands, a Visit to . . . 155</p> <p>Brooke, Sir James, in Liverpool . . . 231</p> <p>Brotherton, Statue of Joseph, M.P. . . . 165</p> <p>Bugbear, the Last New . . . 199</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>CALIGULA, BATHS OF . . . 42</p> <p>Candia, the Island of . . . 131</p> <p>Canning's Defence of the Oude Proclamation . . . 243</p> <p>Capern, Edward, Memoir of . . . 300</p> <p>Carden, Mr., his Affections . . . 339</p> <p>Carlyle, Thomas, Memoir of . . . 347</p> <p>Catastrophe at the Sheffield Music Hall . . . 198</p> <p>Cattle Show, the Smithfield Club . . . 390</p> <p>Cawnpore Massacre . . . 106</p> <p>Charles and Georges Affair, the . . . 298</p> <p>Cherbourg—</p> <p>Queen's Visit to. See Queen's Visit.</p> <p>The Journey there—The Cherbourg Railway—The Town and its History—The View of, described—How it became a Place of Importance—The Mole, or Breakwater . . . 98</p> <p>The Military Port—The Forts—Is Cherbourg a Menace to England?—The Commercial Port—General aspect of the Town—Departure of the Royal Squadron—Arrival of the Emperor and the Queen . . . 103</p> <p>The Fêtes at—Emperor's Journey to and Arrival there—Inauguration of the Railway—Arrival of the Queen—Landing of her Majesty—Banquet on Board the <i>Bretagne</i>—Immersion of the Napoleon Dock . . . 123</p> <p>House of Commons at—The Yacht Race for the Emperor's Cup . . . 126</p> <p>Sir Charles Napier on . . . 162</p> <p>Cherbourg et l'Angleterre . . . 138</p> <p>Cher and Ellen, a Romance in Real Life . . . 275</p> <p>China, the War in—</p> <p>Canton, Affairs in . . . 131</p> <p>State of . . . 107</p> <p>Indemnity for . . . 204</p> <p>Negotiations for Peace . . . 178</p> <p>Peiho Forts, Capture of the . . . 67</p> | <p>China, continued—</p> <p>Plenipotentiaries at Tien-tsin . . . 131</p> <p>Treaty, Signing the . . . 211</p> <p>The Peace with . . . 149</p> <p>The Treaty with . . . 225, 227</p> <p>Chinese Pirates . . . 314</p> <p>Christianity in India . . . 346</p> <p>Christ's Hospital . . . 222</p> <p>Church of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover . . . 291</p> <p>City Churches . . . 363</p> <p>Close of the Year . . . 423</p> <p>Clubs, Lounge at the. See Lounge.</p> <p>Cochin-China, the French in . . . 339</p> <p>France-Spanish Expedition to . . . 372</p> <p>Cod Fishery on the Dogger-Bank . . . 311</p> <p>Colliery, Fire in a . . . 251</p> <p>Comet, the . . . 278</p> <p>Confessional, the . . . 151</p> <p>Confessional, the Boyne Hill . . . 231</p> <p>Continental Run, a . . . 203</p> <p>Copyright Law . . . 250</p> <p>Corrupt Practices . . . 74</p> <p>Court-Martial on a Suspected Traitor . . . 374</p> <p>Crab and Lobster Shore . . . 395</p> <p>Cremorne . . . 26</p> <p>Crescent and the Cross . . . 33</p> <p>Criminal's, Repression and Reform of . . . 138</p> <p>Crystal Palace, Piccolomini at the . . . 238</p> <p><b>D</b></p> <p>DAGENHAM, THE MURDER AT . . . 30</p> <p>Daniello, Prince, Memoir of . . . 404</p> <p>Darley, Murder at . . . 118</p> <p>Deer-Stalking in the Highlands . . . 268</p> <p>Delangle, M., Memoir of . . . 37</p> <p>Delhi, Visit to the King of . . . 147</p> <p>Derrick, Launch of a Monster Floating . . . 242</p> <p>Drummond, Mr., his Opinion of the Emperor . . . 386</p> <p>Dublin, Piccolomini in . . . 170</p> <p><b>E</b></p> <p>EAST INDIA DOCKS, EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT THE . . . 7</p> <p>Easterly Wind, an . . . 362</p> <p>Eden Valley Railway, Cutting the First Sod of the . . . 140</p> <p>Edinburgh, Masonic Demonstration in . . . 21</p> <p>Edinburgh, the Parliament House at . . . 67</p> <p>Eldorado, the New . . . 107, 134, 166</p> <p>Elgin, Lord, in Japan . . . 307</p> <p>Emigration, Mr. Bright on . . . 215</p> <p>Ethiopia, Religion in . . . 83</p> <p>Execution in America . . . 395</p> <p><b>F</b></p> <p>FATHER THANES . . . 10</p> <p>Ferry, the . . . 39</p> <p>Fire at London Docks . . . 3</p> <p>Firework Explosion . . . 35</p> <p>Fisheries, the British . . . 10</p> <p>Foreign Intelligence—</p> <p>America, 2, 18, 34, 50, 66, 82, 106, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 210, 226, 242, 258, 274, 290, 306, 322, 338, 354, 370, 386, 402, 418.</p> <p>Australia . . . 34, 106, 274, 306</p> <p>Austria, 2, 130, 146, 178, 194, 210, 338, 370, 386.</p> <p>Belgium . . . 82, 106</p> <p>Canada . . . 106, 130, 146, 194</p> <p>Cape of Good Hope . . . 2, 18, 210, 306, 386.</p> <p>China . . . 2, 306, 322, 338, 370, 402</p> <p>France . . . 2, 18, 34, 50, 66, 82, 106, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 210, 226, 242, 258, 274, 290, 306, 322, 338, 354, 370, 386, 402, 418.</p> <p>Greece . . . 226</p> <p>Italy . . . 2, 18, 34, 50, 66, 82, 106, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 226, 242, 258, 274, 290, 306, 322, 338, 354, 370, 386, 402, 418.</p> <p>Portugal . . . 274, 322, 408</p> <p>Principalities, the . . . 242</p> <p>Prussia, 2, 18, 50, 66, 82, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 210, 242, 258, 274, 290, 306, 322, 338, 354, 370, 402.</p> <p>Russia, 2, 18, 34, 50, 82, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 210, 226, 242, 258, 274, 290, 306, 322, 338, 354, 402.</p> <p>Spain . . . 2, 18, 34, 50, 66, 82, 106, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 210, 226, 242, 258, 274, 290, 306, 322, 338, 354, 370, 386, 402, 418.</p> <p>Switzerland . . . 418</p> <p>Turkey . . . 2, 18, 34, 50, 66, 82, 106, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 210, 226, 242, 258, 274, 290, 306, 322, 338, 354, 370, 386, 402, 418.</p> <p>India . . . 162</p> | <p>France, Imperial Progress in . . . 130</p> <p>France-Spanish Expedition to Cochinchina . . . 372</p> <p>Franklin, Free Masonry and Lady . . . 3</p> <p><b>G</b></p> <p>Gazette, the London, 15, 31, 47, 63, 79, 95, 126, 143, 159, 175, 191, 207, 223, 239, 255, 271, 287, 303, 318, 335, 351, 366, 382, 398, 414, 430.</p> <p>Germany, Departure of the Queen for . . . 111</p> <p>The Queen in . . . 130, 150</p> <p>Gipsy Widow of the Vosges . . . 59</p> <p>Gladiators, Japanese . . . 390</p> <p>Gladstone, Mr., on Education . . . 278</p> <p>At Corfu . .</p> |
|--|---|--|







# INDEX TO THE ENGRAVINGS.

|   |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |  |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p><b>A</b></p> <p>ACCIDENT ON THE OXFORD AND WORCESTER RAILWAY . . . 165</p> <p>Agamemnon and Niagara in a Storm . . . 56</p> <p>Agra, the Camp at . . . 65</p> <p>Aissaoua, a Religious Sect of Algeria . . . 380</p> <p>Alfred, Prince, Portrait of . . . 353</p> <p>Algeria—</p> <p>Women of Ouled-Nail Tribe . . . 380</p> <p>Aissaoua, a Religious Sect of . . . 380</p> <p>Algiers, Sketches in—</p> <p>Fire-Eaters—Mussulmans in a Mosque . . . 332</p> <p>Moorish Ladies in the Rain—Kahyle Market-Boy—School in Algiers—Arab Caravanserai . . . 316</p> <p>Pilgrims at . . . 53</p> <p>Almeida Dancing in a Persian Palace, from a Picture by A. Shoefft . . . 308</p> <p>Ambassadors, the Allied, proceeding to a Conference with the Chinese Commissioners . . . 209</p> <p>Ambassador, the French, proceeding to a Conference with the Chinese Commissioners . . . 244</p> <p>Ambleteuse, Shrimping at . . . 172</p> <p>Antwerp, the Exchange at . . . 188</p> <p>Apollo Slaying the Python, from a Painting by J. W. M. Turner . . . 57</p> <p>Arab Chief . . . 280</p> <p>Arnauds . . . 280</p> <p>Artillery Company, the Hon., at Seaforth . . . 157</p> <p>Head Quarters of, at Seaforth . . . 165</p> <p>Arundel Castle, Funeral of Admiral Lord Lyons at . . . 397</p> <p>Aston Hall, the Address to her Majesty in the Long Gallery at . . . 28</p> <p>Asylum, the London Orphan . . . 412, 413</p> <p>Atlantic Cable, Festivities at New York to Celebrate the Submersion of the . . . 253</p> <p>Australia, a Letter from . . . 421</p> <p>Autumn, the Sea Side in . . . 232</p> <p>Autumn Fashions . . . 349</p> | <p>Bridge, a Remarkable, over the Brentford and Great Western Railway . . . 292</p> <p>Bridge, the Railway, at Saltash . . . 265</p> <p>Brigham Young's House at Utah . . . 72</p> <p>Bright, John, Esq., M.P., Portrait of . . . 305</p> <p>Brittany Peasants in Holiday Costume . . . 92</p> <p>Brotherton, Joseph, Statue of the late Brougham, Lord, Cutting the first Sod of the Eden Railway at Appleby . . . 141</p> | <p><b>C</b></p> <p>CAMP AT AGRA, THE . . . 65</p> <p>Camp at Chalons, Napoleon III. in the . . . 293</p> <p>The Emperor attending Mass at the . . . 328, 329</p> <p>Candia, the Island of . . . 132</p> <p>Canea, Capital of the Island of Candia . . . 132</p> <p>Canton, Landing-place at . . . 276</p> <p>Capern, Edward, Portrait of . . . 301</p> <p>Caravanserai in Algiers . . . 316</p> <p>Carlyle, Thomas, Portrait of . . . 318</p> <p>Cathedral Church, St. Paul's, Sunday Evening Service in . . . 376</p> <p>Chalons, Napoleon III. in the Camp at . . . 293</p> <p>Napoleon attending Mass at the Camp at . . . 328, 329</p> <p>Cherbourg (See Queen's Visit). . .</p> <p>Central and West Forts on the Mole at . . . 84</p> <p>Chart of, Showing the City and Fortifications . . . 97</p> <p>British Squadron Nearing . . . 100, 101</p> <p>East Fort on the Mole at . . . 85</p> <p>Entrance to the Military Port at . . . 84</p> <p>Fireworks on the Central Fort of the Mole at the Inauguration of the Docks at . . . 137</p> <p>Flooding of the Docks at . . . 117</p> <p>Fortifications on the Roule Heights at . . . 96</p> <p>French and English Fleets off . . . 121, 125</p> <p>French and English Sailors at . . . 12</p> <p>Imperial Fort on the Island of Pelee at . . . 85</p> <p>Inauguration of the Statue of Napoleon I. on the Quay at . . . 137</p> <p>Inauguration of the Napoleon Basin . . . 133</p> <p>Launch of the <i>Ville de Nantes</i> at . . . 133</p> <p>Napoleon Basin at . . . 121, 125</p> <p>Statue of Napoleon I. at . . . 92</p> <p>Trophy erected in the Arsenal at . . . 108</p> <p>View of, from the Heights at . . . 88, 89</p> <p>View of, from the Mole at . . . 88, 89</p> <p>China, Map of . . . 248, 249</p> <p>China, Pictures of the War in—</p> <p>Funeral Service in the Peiho Forts, in honour of the French killed during the assault . . . 261</p> <p>Gunboat aground in the Peiho River . . . 204</p> <p>Gunboats arriving at Tien-Tsin . . . 204</p> <p>Interview with the Allied Ambassadors and the Chinese Commissioners, prior to Signing the Treaty . . . 260</p> <p>Peiho River Fort, attack on the 168, . . . 169</p> <p>Procession of Plenipotentiaries to Sign the Treaty . . . 309</p> <p>Tien-tsin, Anchorage of the English and French War Steamers at . . . 168, 169</p> <p>China, Scenes and Incidents in—</p> <p>Ambassadors, the Allied, on their way to confer with the Chinese Commissioners . . . 209</p> <p>Ambassador, the French, proceeding to a Conference with the Chinese Commissioners . . . 244</p> <p>Blind Musician of Canton . . . 277</p> <p>Hawking in China . . . 277</p> <p>Kiangt-Suen, Village of . . . 277</p> <p>Lady of Rank . . . 325</p> <p>Landing-place of the Allies, Canton River . . . 20</p> <p>Married Boatwoman . . . 168, 169</p> <p>Pekin, View of the City of . . . 216, 277</p> <p>Procession of the Plenipotentiaries to Sign the Treaty . . . 309</p> <p>River-side Population . . . 168, 169</p> <p>Shanghai, View of . . . 325</p> <p>Takou, Village of . . . 277</p> <p>Tanka Girl . . . 169</p> <p>Tanka Woman . . . 325</p> <p>Tien-Tsin, Arrival of the Chinese Commissioners at . . . 264</p> <p>Treaty of, Signing the . . . 264</p> <p>Christchurch, Oxford, "Miserable Sinners" . . . 408</p> <p>Christ's Hospital, Drilling the Blue-Coat Boys at . . . 221</p> | <p><b>D</b></p> <p>DANIELLO, PRINCE, PORTRAIT OF . . . 404</p> <p>Deer Staking Party, a Royal, from Painting by Carl Haag . . . 268</p> <p>Delangle, Monsieur, the French Minister of Interior, Portrait of . . . 37</p> <p>Derby, Drinking Fountain at . . . 253</p> <p>Derrick, the new Floating . . . 241</p> <p>Docks, New Basin at the London . . . 236</p> <p>Dog Race at Louisbourg . . . 373</p> <p>Dover Castle, Ancient Church of St. Mary in . . . 292</p> <p>Dream of Christmas, a School-boy's . . . 429</p> <p>Drilling the Blue-coat Boys at Christ's Hospital . . . 221</p> <p>Drinking Fountain at Derby . . . 253</p> | <p><b>E</b></p> <p>Easterly Wind . . . 361</p> <p>Eden Railway, Lord Brougham cutting the first sod of the, at Appleby . . . 141</p> <p>Edinburgh, Masonic Demonstration in—"Blue Blanket," the, handed to the Journeymen Masons . . . 21</p> <p>Procession of Freemasons leaving Holyrood House . . . 21</p> <p>Elgin, Lord, Entry of, into the City of Jeddo, Japan . . . 360</p> <p>El Hadji Taradji, Portrait of . . . 405</p> <p>Emperor and Empress of the French—</p> <p>Breton Peasants escorting the, from Daclas to Favi . . . 181</p> <p>Disembarkation of the, at Brest . . . 164</p> <p>Reception of the, at Quimper . . . 180</p> <p>Emperor attending Mass at Chalons . . . 328, 329</p> <p>Emperor in the Camp at Chalons . . . 243</p> <p>Exchange at Antwerp, the . . . 188</p> | <p><b>F</b></p> <p>FACES, CHRISTMAS . . . 420</p> <p>Fading Away, from a Photograph . . . 297</p> <p>Fairbairn, Sir P., Mayor of Leeds, Portrait of . . . 180</p> <p>Fashions for Autumn . . . 349</p> <p>Ferry, the, from a painting by G. Dodgson . . . 40</p> <p>Fire-Eaters of Algiers . . . 332</p> <p>Fisheries, the British—</p> <p>Crab and Lobster Shore . . . 397</p> <p>Cod Fishing . . . 312</p> <p>Stow-Boats Fishing for Sprats . . . 337</p> <p>Trawling at Night in the North Sea . . . 377</p> <p>Herring Season, Yarmouth, the Beach, during the . . . 333</p> <p>Folkestone Boat, Passengers Landing from . . . 173</p> <p>Forest in Autumn . . . 348</p> <p>Funeral of Admiral Lord Lyons at Arundel Castle . . . 397</p> <p>Fusiama, near Jeddo . . . 341</p> | <p><b>G</b></p> <p>GALWAY, VIEW OF . . . 4</p> <p>Game of Chess, from a Picture by Miss Edwards . . . 257</p> <p>Gipsy Widow, the, from a Picture by M. Schuber . . . 60</p> <p>Gladators, Japanese . . . 389</p> <p>Going to Market, from a Picture by W. Goodall . . . 40</p> <p>Goodwood Race Plate . . . 76</p> <p>Gravesend, the Queen Embarking at Grimaldi Palace, Monaco, Staircase to the . . . 285</p> <p>Gros, Baron, Portrait of . . . 260</p> <p>Grotto of Bagnères, the . . . 357</p> <p>Gun presented to her Majesty by Napoleon III . . . 381</p> <p>Gun taken at the Capture of the Peiho Forts . . . 244</p> <p>Guy's Tower, Warwick Castle . . . 29</p> | <p><b>H</b></p> <p>HALIFAX, TRANSFER OF THE PEOPLE'S PARK AT . . . 153</p> <p>Hall, General, Testimonial to . . . 300</p> <p>Hall of the Parliament House, Edinburgh . . . 68</p> <p>Hannibal Crossing the Alps, from a Picture by J. W. M. Turner . . . 313</p> <p>Harbour of Villafranca . . . 229</p> <p>Havana, Roadstead and City of . . . 356</p> <p>Explosion in the Arsenal at . . . 356</p> <p>Hennin, Joseph, Portrait of . . . 205</p> <p>Herring Season, the Beach at Yarmouth during the . . . 333</p> <p>Hiring Servants in Lower Normandy . . . 37</p> <p>Hostages from Senegal to the French Government . . . 69</p> <p>Houseless Poor, Institution for the. See Institution.</p> <p>Hunt at Compiègne, the Imperial . . . 392</p> | <p><b>I</b></p> <p>IMOGEN, STATUE OF. BY W. H. FOLEY, R.A. . . . 61</p> <p>Impudent Puppy, an . . . 49</p> <p>Inauguration of the Statue of the Queen in the Leeds Town Hall . . . 193</p> <p>Indian Council, the New . . . 409</p> <p>Indian Empire Steamer, the . . . 1</p> <p>Indian Mutiny. See Mutiny in India.</p> <p>Uniforms, the . . . 385</p> <p>Inglis, Sir John, Portrait of . . . 52</p> <p>Institution for the Houseless Poor—</p> <p>Admission-room, and Women's Dormitory . . . 394</p> <p>Soup Kitchen . . . 401</p> <p>Irish Ribbonmen . . . 381</p> <p>Island of Candia . . . 132</p> | <p><b>J</b></p> <p>JAILER'S DAUGHTER, THE, FROM A PICTURE BY P. H. CALDERON . . . 33</p> <p>Japan, Scenes and Incidents in—</p> <p>Fusiama, near Jeddo . . . 341</p> <p>Village in the Environs of Jeddo . . . 341</p> <p>Road Leading to Jeddo . . . 341</p> <p>Gladators . . . 389</p> <p>Jeddo, the Capital City of . . . 321, 388</p> <p>Jukin Pagoda, near . . . 388</p> <p>Nagasaki . . . 344</p> <p>Noblemen Proceeding to the Chase . . . 324</p> <p>Simoda . . . 388</p> <p>Simonoseki . . . 344</p> <p>Woman and Child of . . . 324</p> <p>Jeddah, View of . . . 52</p> <p>Ruins of a Mahometan Mosque in the Valley of . . . 45</p> <p>Jeddo, City of . . . 321, 388</p> <p>Entry of Lord Elgin into . . . 360</p> <p>Road Leading to . . . 341</p> <p>Village in the Environs of . . . 341</p> | <p><b>K</b></p> <p>KARLYLE MARKET-BOY . . . 316</p> <p>Kenilworth Castle, the Queen at . . . 13</p> <p>Kensington Gardens . . . 44</p> <p>Kiangt-Suen, Village of, on the Peiho . . . 277</p> | <p><b>L</b></p> <p>LAUNCH OF A NORTH SEA YAWL DURING A GALE . . . 345</p> <p>Launch of the <i>Paramatta</i> at Blackwall . . . 349</p> <p>Leeds, Queen's Visit to. See Queen's Visit to Leeds.</p> <p>Leeds, Town-hall of . . . 177</p> <p>Interior of the . . . 201</p> <p>Statue of the Queen in the . . . 197</p> <p>Inauguration of the . . . 193</p> | <p><b>M</b></p> <p>LEEDS, PORTRAIT OF THE MAYOR OF . . . 180</p> <p>Works of the Mayor of . . . 196</p> <p>Residence of the Mayor of . . . 184</p> <p>Hall in the Residence of the Mayor of . . . 213</p> <p>Mayor of, Knighted by the Queen . . . 213</p> <p>L'Eure and Calvados, Women of the Department of . . . 132</p> <p>London Docks, New Basin at the . . . 236</p> <p>London Orphan Asylum . . . 412, 413</p> <p>Louisbourg, a Dog Race at . . . 373</p> <p>Lyons, Admiral Lord, Funeral of, at Arundel Castle . . . 397</p> | <p><b>N</b></p> <p>MADAGASCAR, RANAVOLO MUNJAKA, QUEEN OF . . . 289</p> <p>Magie Lantern, the . . . 436</p> <p>Map of China . . . 248, 249</p> <p>"Mary must be asleep" . . . 437</p> <p>Masonic Demonstration at Edinburgh—</p> <p>Blue Blanket, the famous, handed to the Journeymen Masons . . . 21</p> <p>Procession of Freemasons leaving Holyrood House . . . 21</p> <p>Mayor of Leeds—</p> <p>Portrait of . . . 180</p> <p>Hall in the Residence of the . . . 213</p> <p>Knighted by the Queen . . . 213</p> <p>Residence of the . . . 184</p> <p>Works of the . . . 196</p> <p>Memphis, Entrance to the recently-discovered Seraptem at . . . 184</p> <p>Menton, from the Port Carré, Monaco . . . 284</p> <p>Mermaid, or Angel Fish . . . 15</p> <p>Militia on the March . . . 226</p> <p>Mines of San Juan, Queen of Spain's Visit to the . . . 261</p> <p>"Miserable Sinners," Christchurch, Oxford . . . 408</p> <p>Moel Siabod, from a Picture by Branwhite . . . 153</p> <p>Monaco, the Town of, from the Sea, and from the Heights . . . 284</p> <p>Montalembert, Count, Portrait of . . . 364</p> <p>Moorish Ladies in the Rain . . . 316</p> <p>Mosque, a Mahometan, in the Valley of Jeddah . . . 45</p> <p>Music Lesson, the, from a Picture by Plassan . . . 24</p> <p>Mussulmans, a Party of, in a Mosque . . . 332</p> <p>Mutiny in India. Illustrations of—</p> <p>Bareilly, the Capture of . . . 113</p> <p>Cawnpore, Sir Hugh Rose at . . . 237</p> | <p><b>O</b></p> <p>ORLEANS, THE NEWHAVEN AND DIEPPE PACKET . . . 221</p> <p>Orphan Asylum, the London . . . 412, 413</p> <p>Ouled-Nail Arabs, Women of the . . . 380</p> <p>Overton Hill, Great Temperance Meeting at . . . 4</p> <p>Oxford and Worcester Railway, Accident on the . . . 165</p> | <p><b>P</b></p> <p>PAGE-BANK, COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT . . . 252</p> <p><i>Paramatta</i>, Launch of the, at Blackwall . . . 349</p> <p>Parliament House, Edinburgh, Hall of the . . . 68</p> <p>Peasants of Wallachia . . . 285</p> <p>Peiho River Forts, Attack on the 168, 169, 245.</p> <p>Gun taken at the Capture of the . . . 244</p> <p>Pekin, View of the City of . . . 216, 217</p> <p>Peoples' Park at Halifax, Transfer of the . . . 153</p> <p>Pfeiffer, Madame Ida, Portrait of . . . 356</p> <p>Pictures—</p> <p>Almeida Dancing in a Persian Palace. By A. Shoefft . . . 308</p> <p>Apollo Slaying the Python. By J. W. M. Turner . . . 57</p> |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|



## Pictures, continued—

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Baths of Caligula. By J. W. M. Turner  | 41  |
| Constantinople, Sunset at. By Ziem   | 233 |
| Deer Stalking Party, a Royal. By Carl Haag   | 268 |
| Ferry, the. By G. Dodgson  | 40  |
| Game at Chess. By Miss Edwards   | 257 |
| Gipsy Widow, the. By M. Schuler  | 60  |
| Going to Market. By W. Goodall   | 40  |
| Hannibal Crossing the Alps. By M. J. W. Turner                                     | 313 |
| Jailer's Daughter. By P. H. Calderon   | 33  |
| Moel Siabod. By Branwhite  | 153 |
| Musie Lesson, the. By Plassan  | 24  |
| Sailors at Rest. By Le Poitevin  | 61  |
| Smuggler's Cave, the. By F. Danby, A.R.A.  | 152 |
| Sodom, the Destruction of. By J. W. M. Turner                                      | 281 |
| Tyrolese Carrier, the. By C. Haag  | 24  |
| Wallachian Courier in a Storm. By Schreyer   | 396 |
| Woodman, the. By Witherington  | 317 |
| Pilgrims at Algiers  | 53  |
| Pirates, Return of Ben-Abou Pacha from an Expedition Against the Riff              | 405 |
| Plenipotentiaries, the Allied, Delivering Despatches to the Governor of Petcheli   | 245 |
| Poor, Institutions for the Houseless. See Institution.                             |     |
| Portraits—   |     |
| Alfred, H.R.H. Prince  | 353 |
| Bright, John, Esq., M.P.   | 305 |
| Capern, Edward   | 301 |
| Carlyle, Thomas  | 318 |
| Daniello, Prince   | 404 |
| Delangle, the French Minister of the Interior                                      | 37  |
| El Hadji Taradji, Riff Pirate  | 405 |
| Fairbairn, Sir P., Mayor of Leeds  | 180 |
| Gros, Baron  | 260 |
| Hennin, Joseph   | 205 |
| Inglis, Sir John   | 52  |
| Leeds, the Mayor of  | 180 |
| Montalembert, Count  | 364 |
| Napoleon III.  | 81  |
| Pieuffer, Madame Ida   | 356 |
| Prince of Wales  | 369 |
| Prussia, the Prince of   | 225 |
| Rose, Sir Hugh   | 65  |
| Soubirons, Bernadette  | 357 |
| Soyer, Alexis  | 156 |
| Wire, Alderman, Lord Mayor   | 317 |
| Prince Alfred, H.R.H., Portrait of   | 353 |
| Prince of Wales, H.R.H., Portrait of   | 369 |
| Prince Regent of Prussia taking the Oath in the White Hall of the Palace of Berlin | 373 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Prussia, Portrait of the Prince of   | 225 |
| Prussia, Prince Regent of, taking the Oath in the White Hall of the Palace of Berlin | 373 |
| Puppy, an Impudent   | 49  |

## Q

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| QUEEN, THE, DISTRIBUTING THE VICTORIA CROSS ON SOUTHEAST COMMON                 | 140   |
| Embarking at Gravesend  | 121   |
| Queen of Madagascar, Ranavolo Munjaka   | 289   |
| Queen of Spain's Visit to the Mines of San Juan                                 | 261   |
| Queen's Visit to Cherbourg—   |       |
| The Emperor receiving the Queen on her Visit to the Arsenal                     | 133   |
| The Queen on board the <i>Fairy</i> proceeding to the Arsenal                   | 109   |
| The <i>Fairy</i> entering the Arsenal   | 109   |
| The Queen conducted by the Emperor over the fortifications of the Route Heights | 146   |
| Imperial Banquet on board the <i>Bretagne</i>                                   | 136   |
| Queen's Visit to Leeds—   |       |
| Arrival of her Majesty at Woodsley House  | 196   |
| Arrival of her Majesty at the Town-hall   | 209   |
| Leeds Decorated   | 212   |
| Her Majesty Knighting the Mayor of Leeds  | 213   |
| Queen's Visit to Warwickshire—  |       |
| Arrival of her Majesty at Warwick Castle  | 9, 12 |
| Banquet to her Majesty at Stoneleigh Abbey                                      | 5     |
| Dejeuner to her Majesty at Warwick Castle                                       | 28    |
| Her Majesty Planting an Oak at Warwick Castle                                   | 12    |
| Her Majesty at Kenilworth Castle  | 13    |
| Quimper, Reception of the Emperor and Empress at                                | 180   |

## R

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| RACE PLATE—   |     |
| Emperor's Cup, Royal Yacht Squadron                                 | 120 |
| Goodwood, the   | 76  |
| Railway Bridge at Saltash   | 265 |
| Railway, a Remarkable Bridge over the Brentford and Great Western   | 292 |
| <i>Rainbow</i> , the, Steel Steamer                                 | 405 |
| Ranavolo Munjaka, Queen of Madagascar                               | 289 |
| Rarey, Mr., with Tamed Zebra before the Queen                       | 17  |
| Review by the Emperor of Russia on the Grand Parade, St. Petersburg | 149 |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Ribandmen of Ireland  | 381       |
| Riverside Population, Chinese   | 164, 169. |
| Rose, Sir Hugh, Portrait of   | 65        |
| Rugby School, Crimean Memorial Window in                              | 300       |
| Russia, Review by the Emperor of, on the Grand Parade, St. Petersburg | 149       |

## S.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| SAILORS AT REST, FROM A PICTURE BY LE POITEVIN  | 61  |
| Sailors, French and English, at Cherbourg   | 12  |
| Salmon Fishing in the North Saltash, the Railway Bridge at San Juan, Visit of the Queen of Spain to the Mines of                    | 261 |
| School in Algiers   | 316 |
| School-boy's Dream of Christmas   | 429 |
| Seaford—  |     |
| The Hon. Artillery Company at Interior of the Old Fort at Parade of the Hon. Artillery Company at                                   | 157 |
| The Hon. Artillery Company "At Ease" at   | 157 |
| Sea-side in Autumn  | 232 |
| General, Hostages from, to the French Government  | 69  |
| Serapium at Memphis, Entrance to the Recently-discovered  | 184 |
| Servants, Hiring of, in Lower Normandy  | 37  |
| Shipwrecks, Method of Saving Life from—Preparing to Fire Rocket Line—Flight of the Rocket Line—Slinging a Shipwrecked Crew to Shore | 365 |
| Shoreham, Swiss Gardens at, Illustration of the   | 220 |
| Simoda, Japan   | 388 |
| Simonoski, Japan  | 344 |
| Sinners, Miserable, Christchurch, Oxford  | 408 |
| Smuggler's Cave, from a Picture by F. Danby, A.R.A.   | 152 |
| Sodom, the Destruction of, from a Picture by J. W. M. Turner  | 281 |
| Soldiers Bringing Christmas Dinner from Cookhouse   | 421 |
| Soubirons, Bernadette, Portrait of  | 357 |
| Soup Kitchen for the Poor   | 401 |
| Southeast Common, the Queen Distributing the Victoria Cross on  | 140 |
| Soyer, Alexis, Portrait of  | 156 |
| Statue of the Queen, Inauguration of the, in the Leeds Town Hall  | 193 |
| Statue of the Queen in the Leeds Town Hall  | 197 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Statue of Imogen, by W. H. Foley, R.A.                                   | 61  |
| Statue of the Emperor Napoleon at Cherbourg                              | 92  |
| Statue of Joseph Brotherton in Peel Park, Salford                        | 165 |
| Steamer, the <i>Indian Empire</i>  | 1   |
| Steel Steamer <i>Rainbow</i>   | 405 |
| Stoneleigh Abbey, Banquet to the Queen at                                | 5   |
| Stow-Boats fishing for Sprats  | 337 |
| St. Cast, Monument at St. Malo, in memory of the Battle of               | 228 |
| St. Malo, Monument at, in Memory of the Battle of St. Cast               | 228 |
| St. Mary's Church in Dover Castle  | 292 |
| St. Petersburg, Review by the Emperor of Russia on the Grand Parade at   | 149 |
| St. Paul's Cathedral, Sunday Evening Service in                          | 376 |
| Sultan's Daughter, Celebration of the Marriage of the, at Constantinople | 20  |
| Sunday Evening Service, St. Paul's Cathedral                             | 376 |
| Swiss Gardens, Shoreham, Illustrations of the                            | 220 |

## T

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| TABLE D'HOTE AT BOULOGNE                                       | 189      |
| Takou, Village of, on the Peiho                                | 277      |
| Tanka Girl   | 169      |
| Temperance Meeting at Overton Hill                             | 4        |
| Testimonial to General Hall                                    | 300      |
| Tietan, View of  | 276      |
| Tien-tsin, Anchorage of the English and French War Steamers at | 168, 169 |
| Tient-sin, Arrival of the Chinese Commissioners at             | 264      |
| General View of  | 168      |
| Gun-boats arriving at  | 204      |
| Touranne, Cochinchina—   |          |
| Bay of   | 340      |
| Explosion of Eastern Fort at                                   | 372      |
| Marble Grotto at   | 340      |
| Residence at   | 340      |
| West Fort at, after Bombardment                                | 372      |
| Town Hall, the Leeds—  |          |
| Arrival of the Queen at  | 200      |
| Exterior View of   | 177      |
| Inauguration of the Statue of the Queen in                     | 193      |
| Interior View of   | 201      |
| Statue of the Queen in   | 197      |
| Trawling at Night in the North Sea                             | 377      |
| Treaty, Signing the Chinese                                    | 264      |
| Tyrolese Carrier, from a Picture by C. Haag                    | 24       |

## U

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| UNIFORMS, THE NEW INDIAN | 385 |
|--------------------------|-----|

## Utah—

|  |    |
|--|----|
| A Street in                                  | 73 |
| Brigham Young's House at                     | 72 |
| Dome Rock on Sweet Water                     | 69 |
| Great Salt Lake, City of                     | 72 |
| Range of Rocks on the Platte, on the Road to | 26 |
| Scott's Bluffs, the, on the Road to          | 56 |

## V

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| VALENTIA ISLAND AND BAY   | 129 |
| Vesuvius and the Bay of Naples                                  | 118 |
| Victoria Cross, the Queen Distributing the, on Southeast Common | 140 |
| Villafranca, the Harbour of                                     | 224 |
| Ville de Nantes, Launch of the, at Cherbourg                    | 133 |

## W

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| WALLACHIAN COURIER IN A STORM, from a picture by Schreyer                           | 396   |
| Wallachian Peasants   | 289   |
| Warwick Castle—   |       |
| Armoury at, Exterior of   | 68    |
| Arrival of the Queen at   | 9, 12 |
| Clock Tower at  | 13    |
| Dejeuner to the Queen at  | 28    |
| Guy's Tower at  | 29    |
| Queen Planting an Oak at  | 12    |
| Westminster Bell, the Great   | 269   |
| White Hall of the Palace of Berlin, Prince Regent of Prussia taking the Oath in the | 373   |
| Williams, General, Reception of, at Nova Scotia                                     | 229   |
| Winchester College, the Wykehamist Memorial in the                                  | 364   |
| Wind, an Easterly   | 364   |
| <i>Windsor Castle</i> , Launch of the, at Pembroke                                  | 185   |
| Wire, Alderman, Lord Mayor, Portrait of   | 317   |
| Woodman, the, from a Picture by Witherington  | 317   |
| Woodsley House, Arrival of her Majesty at   | 196   |
| Works of the Mayor of Leeds   | 196   |
| Wykehamist Memorial in the College Chapel, Winchester                               | 364   |

## Y

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| YARMOUTH, THE BEACH AT, DURING THE HERRING SEASON | 333 |
| Yeomen of the Guard in Old and New Costumes       | 275 |

## Z

|   |    |
|---|----|
| ZEBRA, MR. RAREY WITH THE TAMED, BEFORE THE QUEEN | 17 |
|---|----|